The New-York Times.

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THE FLOODED VALLEYS.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S FRESHETS.

THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES INUNDATED—A LIST OF THE BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY—THE PROPERTY DESTROYED AT PORT JERVIS, PITTSTON, AND OTHER PLACES.

This morning we print a very excellent map of the district which has been devastated by the Spring freshets. The valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna have not been strangers to such visitations as those reported during the past week. By reason of their peculiar situation, and because of the mountainous region which surrounds them, they are every Spring subjected to more or less serious overflows. At different points along the line of the two rivers the inhabitants have, to a certain extent, become accustomed to this, and those living in houses on the water front expect as a matter of course that some time during the Spring their cellars will be overflowed. This year, however, these annual visitations have assumed a most alarming aspect. A greater extent of country has been flooded than ever before, and the losses resulting from the inundations have been the largest recorded within the memory of old inhabitants. These losses have been occasioned not only by the destruction of houses, bridges, lumber, and other property, but indirectly by the detention of passenger and freight trains. At Port Jervis, N. Y.; Port Deposit, Md.; Harrisburg, Penn., and other points, hundreds of cars have been detained for many hours. The interruption to the coal traffic has been particularly great, and many large companies will suffer very serious losses in consequence.

BEFORE THE FLOODS.

For the past three weeks serious floods have been apprehended, and every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the threatened destruction of property and loss of life. By careful watching and timely warnings the latter result was obtained, thus far only two deaths having been caused by the freshets. The first serious trouble occurred at Port Jervis, in this State. An ice-gorge of unusual magnitude formed just above that place some three weeks ago. Competent engineers, seeing the damage which would result to the village should a sudden thaw occur, suggested that a channel be blown through the ice by the use of giant powder. Deep holes were bored in the mass, and charges of powder varying from one to three pounds placed in them. The discharge, which would have blown huge rocks into fragments, only had the effect of forcing out three or four square feet of ice. Subsequent experiments with nitro-glycerine were more successful, and on Tuesday, the 16th inst., a huge ridge of ice which formed a dam in the river was blown partially away. Before the blast was made the water in the channel below the dam formed an eddy by which the broken ice was prevented from passing down the river. When the barrier was broken away the water above it burst through the small opening with irresistible force and great volume, carrying the masses of broken ice with it. By the sudden rush of waters the channel was deepened. In the opinion of engineers the breaking of this passage saved the town from ruin, for on the next day, Wednesday, the 17th inst., the ice broke in the river above and the pent-up waters came flowing down upon the lower country.

THE FLOOD ON THE DELAWARE.

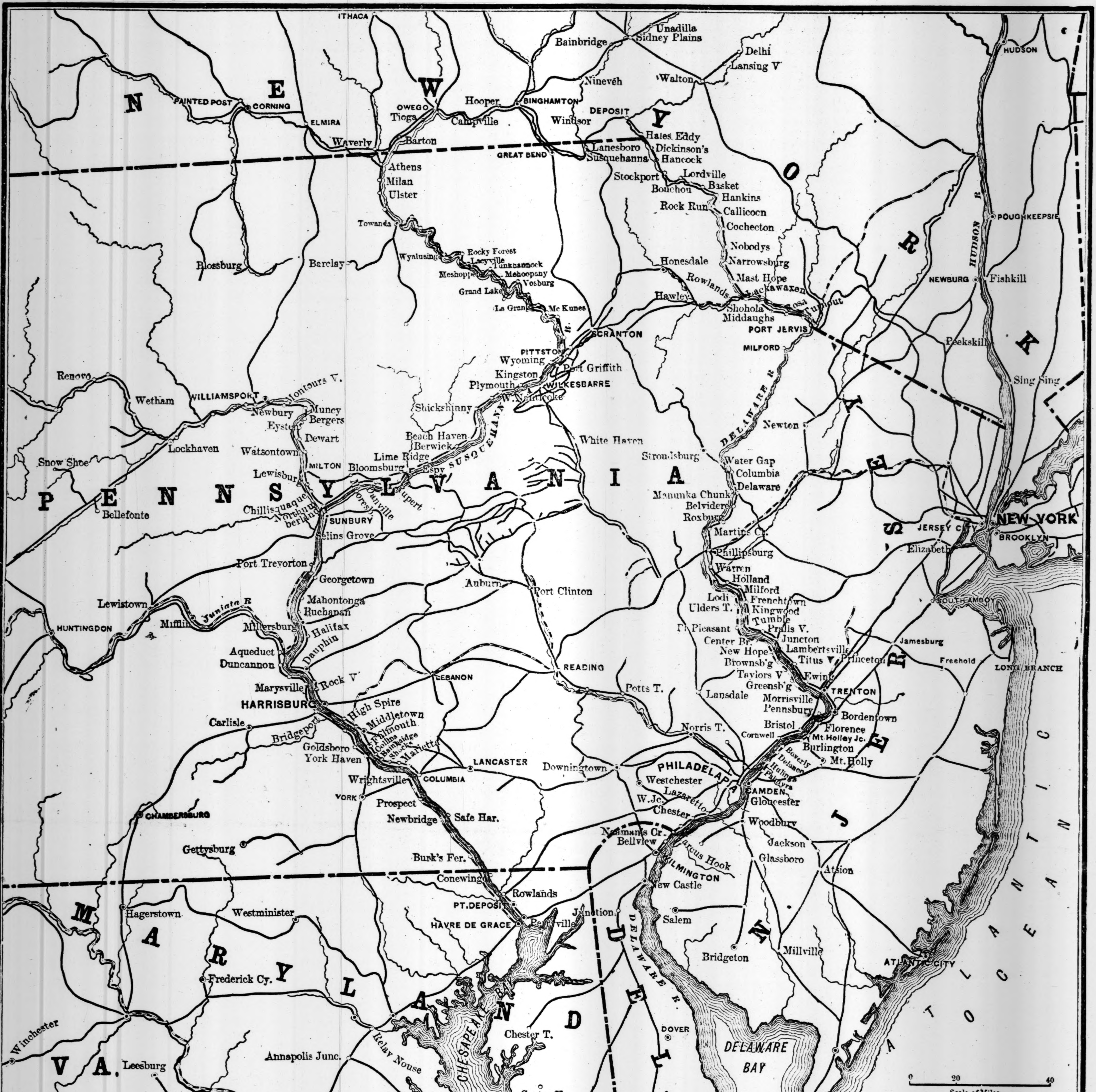
The ice in the upper Delaware broke on the evening of Tuesday, the 16th. The town of Deposit, seventy-five miles west of Port Jervis, was the first place injured. Below the town in the bend of the river five huge rafts of lumber were lying. They were frozen in last Fall. When the flood came these rafts were forced out of the bend by the rushing ice, and becoming "jammed" across the stream formed a complete dam. In a few moments the accumulated water rose above the banks of the river and flowed back into the streets of Deposit. Many stores and houses were flooded to the depth of several feet. A number of frame buildings were moved from their foundations, and the lower part of the place was abandoned by the inhabitants. The water rose rapidly, but the town was saved by a sudden change in the course of the river. The loss to property at and near Deposit is estimated at $50,000. At Hancock, some thirty miles below Deposit, the water rose ten feet in fifteen minutes, and 3,000,000 feet of manufactured hemlock lumber were carried away. Three miles below Hancock the ice "jammed" again, and immense cakes and blocks of it were piled up to a height of seventy feet. The dam was half a mile wide. When it broke, the water tore up and carried with it every tree, fence, and building for fifty feet on either side of the river. The track of the Erie Railway was inundated, ties washed away, and not one telegraph pole left standing between Hancock and Stockport. At the latter place a million feet of lumber were swept away, and at Equineck fifteen lumber rafts, which were lying in a bend, were crushed to atoms, and carried off. Each raft contained 60,000 feet of timber. The suspension bridge at Lordville narrowly escaped destruction. The piers of the long wooden bridge at Basket were swept away, and carried with the flood as far as Hankens. Continuing to increase in volume and force the river rushed passed Cochecton, Narrowsburg, and other smaller places, sweeping away fences and lumber rafts. Reaching Port Jervis on Wednesday morning it overflowed the Germantown flats, driving hundreds of families from their homes. Numerous buildings were badly damaged, and the Erie Railway Bridge, and the Barrett bridge completely destroyed. At Port Jervis the flood seems to have spent its force. Below that point no serious damage was done. Numerous small losses, however, will foot up the total of at least $75,000. In addition to this the losses along the Delaware are estimated as follows: Erie Railway bridge at Port Jervis, $75,000; Barrett bridge, $15,000; individual loss in Port Jervis, $40,000; loss in lumber and other property above Port Jervis, $75,000. The bridge destroyed at Basket was valued at $15,000.

THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY.

All along the line of the Susquehanna River much injury has been done by high water and gorged ice. The Cities of Wilkesbarre and Pittston and the town of Port Deposit, just above Havre de Grace, have suffered most. On the night of Tuesday, the 16th inst., the ice became gorged between Pittston and Wilkesbarre; the back water flooded the streets of the former place to the depth of several feet, and carried away the railroad bridge. Early on Wednesday morning the ice began to move, and Pittston was for the time relieved. Just below Wilkesbarre, however, another gorge formed, and the water flooded the houses on River street, causing considerable damage. The gas works were overflowed, and on Wednesday night the city was in darkness. Early in the morning of that day the two wagon bridges at Pittston were destroyed, causing a loss of about $80,000. The iron bridge of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad which was carried off the night before, cost $120,000. On the same day, at Danville, twenty-three miles above the Sunbury bend, the bridge was carried away, and all railway connection cut off. On Thursday the ice commenced moving past Columbia, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the winding bridge of the Tide-water Company was destroyed, and one pier of the Columbia Bridge moved twenty-eight inches out of its place, thus rendering it impossible for trains to pass over. At Bainbridge and Marietta property valued at $40,000 was lost. At Port Deposit the loss occasioned by the destruction of lumber was very large. This was also the case at Havre de Grace. At the former place the principle street was entirely flooded and 1,200 people rendered for the time homeless. On Saturday evening the water in the streets was still five feet deep, but is now rapidly receding. The entire loss to the Susquehanna Valley is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. From different points in Pennsylvania and Maryland the telegraph brings information that the floods are going down. At Millersburg, on the Juniata River, however, there is still much danger of a disastrous overflow.

THE SECTION OF COUNTRY VISITED BY THE SPRING FLOODS.

MAP OF THE DELAWARE AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEYS SHOWING THE TOWNS WHICH HAVE SUFFERED AND ARE THREATENED BY THE RISING WATERS.



THE SUSQUEHANNA FLOODS.

NO POSSIBILITY OF A GORGE AT HARRISBURG—THE SITUATION AT OTHER PLACES—THE RIVER FALLING—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY SURE TO FOLLOW A SUDDEN THAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 21.—At this point the river to-day is full of broken ice, but owing to the great width of the Susquehanna here there is no possibility of a gorge, even if a large mass of ice were to come down from Sunbury. The latest dispatches from up and down the river report clear water from Selin's Grove, near Sunbury, and fifty miles above Harrisburg to Columbia, which is twenty-eight miles below this place. Between the points indicated the river is full of small islands, and in the vicinity of some of these the ice extends from shore to shore, but there are no gorges, and no likelihood of any until the ice on the west branch of the Susquehanna moves. At Bainbridge, Columbia, and Marietta a great deal of damage has been caused by the ice. On North Branch the ice coming down through the main river commenced to gorge at Bainbridge on Thursday. Like Port Deposit the town lies under a bluff only a few feet above the level of the river. Immediately next the river was the Pennsylvania Canal, which is separated from the tracks of the Columbia division of the Pennsylvania Railroad by a stone wall. Bainbridge is situated on a narrow strip of land between the railroad and the bluff. When the great mass of ice coming down the river gorged, immense cakes were hurled into the canal, and the pressure was so great that eight or ten canal-boats were lifted bodily from the water and left lying across the railroad track. To this circumstance the inhabitants of Bainbridge owe the comparatively small loss which the town sustained by the gorge. The ice backed up against the canal-boats to the height of twenty feet, and the boats in a great measure prevented the huge cakes from being hurled against and demolishing the houses immediately adjoining the track. The loss at Bainbridge, as far as the town is concerned, will be covered by about $10,000. At Marietta, although the river is clear for some distance from either shore, there is, in the centre, an immense pile of ice rising out of the water to a hight of fifty feet, and presenting the appearance of a fortification. This pile is constantly being added to, but as long as there is a passage at either side no danger is anticipated.

TRAINS DELAYED.

One very disagreeable result of the ice-gorge at this point is the stoppage of travel on the Columbia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There are two tracks, the north and south, used exclusively for freight. These being covered with ice to a depth of fifteen or twenty feet the freight traffic is all thrown on the Mount Joy or regular passenger line, thus causing much annoyance and delay to passengers. To add to the difficulty a freight train was wrecked between Lancaster and Mount Joy this morning and completely stopped traffic for over four hours. The express passenger train from New-York at 8:30 last night was due at Harrisburg at 4:10 this morning, but did not arrive until six hours later. Great efforts are being made to clear the Columbia Division of the road. A force of 3,000 men are at work. This morning a special train left here for Marietta with additional workmen and a large number of curiosity-seekers anxious to witness the small towns along the river-front half buried in ice. The immense ice-pile immediately opposite Marietta attracted great attention. At 7 o'clock this evening the workmen had cleared the south track of the Columbia Division, and it is expected that by Tuesday both tracks will be open. Although, as has been stated, the river is comparatively clear of ice from Sunbury, where the West and North Branches meet, to Columbia, which is about twenty-seven miles from here, the people in the small towns along the river front are in a constant state of apprehension. Baldwin, Irishtown, High Spire, Collins Station, and a number of small villages between here and Columbia, have been slightly flooded during the past week, and should the gorge at Selins Grove, just below Sunbury, break the inhabitants of these places would be in a bad way. In the larger towns the people are more confident. At this place, owing to the depth and great width of the river, there is hardly a possibility of danger to either of the bridges that cross the Susquehanna. Should the gorge, which extends from Sunbury to Selins Grove, near where the river branches, break, the only damage anticipated is the loss of the bridge at last-named place.

A SUDDEN THAW FEARED.

The greatest danger, however, and one which old river men most fear is a thaw coming so suddenly as to move the ice on the west branch of the Susquehanna in great masses. All the damage heretofore has been occasioned by the gorges and consequent floods on the North Branch. The commercial interests endangered by the moving of the ice on the West Branch, running as it does through the great lumber region, are much more important than those on the North Branch. All the great boom-lumber properties would suffer, and the destruction to property further down the river would be incalculable. Between Williamsport, which is forty-six miles above Sunbury, and Lockhaven, on the West Branch, the ice has moved slightly. Between Watsontown and Milton, also on the West Branch, the gorge is thickest. It is the opinion of a great many in this section that even should a warm rain or quick thaw set in the principal damage to property would be confined to the West Branch. Since Thursday the river has fallen nine feet. But even this circumstance fails to reassure the inhabitants in the small towns below the junction. The Pittston ice has not yet reached beyond Wilkesbarre, and should it get down to the main river about the time the ice on West Branch moves, the safety of almost every small river town and bridge from Sunbury to Havre de Grace would be endangered.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AT PITTSTON.

THE ICE-GORGES ABOUT PITTSTON AND WILKESBARRE—SEVEN MILES OF ICE WALL ALONG THE THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 21.—The prospect along the Susquehanna to-night from Campbell's Ledge to Wilkesbarre is a brilliant one. The flats present a broad sheet of moonlit water, and hundreds watch the picture from the rising ground on both sides of the river. The ice-gorge below Pittston is clearly defined, and visible for miles along the valley. A sharp frost has set in, removing all fears of the Ransom gorge above the town going out to-night. Along the Lehigh Valley Railroad the freight trains which have been blocked at the junction for the past few days are moving out. A solid wall of ice runs along the road for seven miles, between the river and the railroad track. Passenger trains will commence moving to-morrow. Telegraphic communication between Scranton and Sunbury, which has been cut off by the destruction of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bridge, will be resumed to-morrow forenoon. The ice-gorge at Wilkesbarre still attracts hundreds of visitors, but gives no evidence of breaking up. Every hour of such weather as we have now but gives it strength. It will take a violent storm to disturb it, but when it moves it is certain to carry destruction in its path.

THE GORGE AT WILKESBARRE AND PITTSTON.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 21.—There is no change in either the Wilkesbarre or Pittston gorges. It was definitely ascertained to-day that the ice rests upon the bottom of the river, and almost the whole volume of water runs across the Kingston flats, which are frozen over in places so that persons came across from that place to-day. The storm of snow and sleet ceased last night, and to-day was clear, but so cold that there was but a slight thaw. Several families moved their effects from the lower part of the city to-day, and to-morrow a number of residents along West and River streets will do the same. A train left here on the Lehigh Valley road this afternoon, and went safely through to Pittston, from which place north the road has been open since Friday. At West Pittston many families are moving to their cottages on the Methodist camp-ground on the top of the mountain, back of Wyoming.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD FREE FROM ICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 21.—The officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company state that the ice embargos on that road above Wilkesbarre and Pittston have been removed, and freight and passenger trains have resumed their regular trips. The water has left the tracks, and where it was necessary a passage way has been cut through the ice. No further immediat danger is apprehended.

NO CHANGE IN THE RIVER AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 21.—There is no change in the river here. The ice has not moved, but the weather is moderating.

HEAVY WEATHER "DOWN EAST"—THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEALERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 21.—The steamer Arcadian, with a cargo of over 6,000 barrels of flour, arrived from Portland this morning. She reports having experienced very severe weather on Thursday. The steamer Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, arrived at 5 P. M. to-day. The sealing steamers at St. John's and Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, succeeded in making their way out of port through the ice on Saturday last. None of the sailing vessels had left at latest accounts.

MATT MORRIS, THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS ROBBER, CAPTURED IN TEXAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—A dispatch from Sherman, Texas, last night, states that Detective Patrick Connel had arrived there with Matt Morris, the last of the gang concerned in the robbery of Messenger Brady, of the Southern Express Company, in this city on February 1 last. Connel states that he found Morris in the mountains at the head of Red River, about 100 miles west of Sherman, in company with a woman and two roughs, and that he was only enabled to bring Morris off by putting a pistol to his head and threatening to kill him if any resistance was offered. The woman had about $1,000 of the stolen money, but refused to give it up. Morris will be brought here to stand his trial with his three accomplices now in jail.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

THE AWARD OF THE WHEELER COMMITTEE RECEIVED, BUT NOT PUBLISHED—ITS SUPPOSED PURPORT—PUBLIC SENTIMENT FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—The Wheeler award has been received by Gov. Kellogg, but has not been officially published. It is understood, however, the committee have decided that about eleven Conservative members, not returned as elected by the Returning Board, are entitled to seats, and that about six Conservatives, whose election was claimed by the Conservative committee are not entitled to seats. The arbitrators decide that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the Conservative ticket from the district which includes the towns of Coushatta and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in Grant Parish there was no election for member of the House, and the Conservative contestant is awarded a seat in the Senate. The award, it is understood, leaves the House Democratic and the Senate Republican, with a small Republican majority on joint ballot. All seven of the arbitrators signed the award. Mr. Wheeler is expected to come to New-Orleans to aid in carrying out the adjustment. It is intimated on good authority that Gov. Kellogg will call an extra session of the Legislature, to meet about the 12th or 15th of April.

The friends of adjustment claim there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public sentiment being now strongly in favor of a settlement of the political difficulties.

THE NAVAL SQUADRON AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 21.—The man-of-war Swawmut sailed yesterday for Key West via Pensacola.

The steam-frigate Worcester, flagship of the Gulf Squadron, with Admiral Mullaney on board, will sail for Havana via Pensacola, for coal.

The iron-clad Canonicus and the Kansas, Commander Alfred Hopkins, will remain at New-Orleans.

GEN. EMORY'S STAFF SCATTERED OVER THE PLAINS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—Gen. W. H. Emory, when relieved as Commander of the Department of the Gulf, goes to Washington. Of his staff, Capt. W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, goes to Fort Buford, Dakota; Capt. E. M. Hays, Fifth Cavalry, to Arizona; and Capt. Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, goes to Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH BRIG LOUISA.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 21.—Capt. Morgan, of the schooner Winans, on March 6 saw the wreck of the British brig Louisa, Capt. Orr, from Laguna March 3, for Queenstown, with a cargo of logwood and mahogany. The Louisa went ashore on Perez Island. She had been stripped, abandoned, and was full of water.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1847—NAMES OF ITS FOUNDERS AND EARLY MEMBERS—THE OLD CHURCH ON CRANBERRY STREET—RAPID GROWTH OF THE CONGREGATION—THE SYSTEM OF PEW RENTS AND HOW IT HAS PROSPERED—THE WAR RECORD OF THE CHURCH—ITS FINANCIAL PROSPERITY—FULL LIST OF CHURCH OFFICERS—SKETCH OF MR. BEECHER.

The founders of Plymouth Church were John T. Howard, Seth B. Hunt, Henry C. Bowen, and David Hale—the first three residents of Brooklyn and the last named of New-York. The time was the year 1847, shortly after the success of the Broadway Tabernacle, in which Mr. Hale had been largely interested. A second Congregational church, in addition to the existing one—the Church of the Pilgrims—was felt to be needed, and Mr. Howard was authorized to effect the purchase of the old Presbyterian church in Cranberry street, then about to be abandoned by its congregation. The bargain was concluded for $20,000, $9,500 down, and the balance, $10,500, on bond and mortgage. On Saturday evening, the 9th of May, 1847, Messrs. Hale, Bowen, and Howard together with Charles Rowland and Jira Payne, held a meeting at the residence of Mr. Bowen for the purpose of organizing the society. After prayer by one of the members, Mr. Hale, in behalf of the purchasers of the church, offered its use for religious worship. A resolution was passed accepting the offer, and appointing Sunday, the 16th of May, as the Sunday on which the congregation should take possession. In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Cutter, of New-York, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, a young clergyman from Indiana, was invited to conduct the initial services before the new society. On Friday of the week following a series of prayer-meetings was commenced in the lecture-room. The services on the first evening were conducted by Jira Payne, and at the close of the services a business meeting of all the members present, numbering about thirty, was convened. At this gathering Messrs. Hale, Howard, and Bowen, Richard Hale, Rowland, and Payne were appointed a committee to prepare and report articles of faith and a covenant, a form of admission, ecclesiastical principles, rules, &c.

At the next two prayer-meetings twenty-one additional individuals applied for membership. On the 11th of June the committee delivered their report, and on the 12th of June a council, consisting of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., Pastor; Chandler Starr, delegate from the Church of the Pilgrims; Rev. I. M. Sprague, Pastor, and A. B. Davenport, delegate, from the Second Congregational Church; Rev. J. P. Thompson, Pastor, and David Hale, delegate, from the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, and Rev. D. C. Lansing, and Seymour Whiting, delegate, from the Chrystie Street Congregational Church, New-York. The action of the committee was approved by the council, and on Sunday evening, June 18, the church was organized. The opening sermon on this occasion was delivered by Rev. Dr. Storrs. Then came the question of a name for the new society. Cranberry Street Church, Wickliffe Church, and Plymouth were all suggested, and the latter finally chosen as the most significant. The society was constituted under the laws of the State on the 14th of June, 1847, with a membership of twenty-one, viz.: Henry C. Bowen, Lucy Maria Bowen, Eli C. Blake, Benjamin Burgess, Mary Burgess, Mary Cannon, David Griffin, Richard Hale, Juna Hale, John T. Howard, Rachel Knight, John F. Morse, Rebecca Morse, Jira Payne, Eliza Payne, Charles Rowland, Maria Rowland, Alpheus R. Turner, Louisa Turner, John Webb, and Martha Webb. On the same evening the society, by a unanimous vote, elected Henry Ward Beecher to the pastorate.

After two months' deliberation Mr. Beecher accepted, and early in the following October began his ministrations. On the 8th of September succeeding the call a Sunday-school was instituted in connection with the church. Henry C. Bowen was Superintendent and John T. Howard Secretary. At the first session ten teachers and twenty-eight scholars were present, and the interest manifested promised well for the future. On the 1st of June, 1848, the members of the society had so increased that it was deemed safe to transfer the property to them at its actual cost, with accrued interest. From this time forward Phymouth was an independent church, self-governed and self-supporting. Six months later the church buildings, purchased at so much cost, were much injured by fire.

The society, without wasting time, commenced the construction of a new building, to front on Orange street, with the rear resting on Cranberry. Plans for an edifice 105 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 43 feet high, with an addition 50 feet by 80, and two stories in height, were drawn up by Mr. Sherman Day, Chairman of the Building Committee. The building was to contain eleven rooms, viz., an auditorium, with seats for 2,350, exclusive of aisle and wall chairs; a lecture-room, 48 by 51 feet; a Sunday-school room, 24 by 64 feet; four rooms for Bible and infant classes, each 10 by 16 feet; two social circle parlors, each 24 by 32 feet; a reception parlor and a Pastor's study, each 14 by 32 feet. The plan was drafted by Mr. J. C. Wells, architect, and adopted by the society. The laying of the corner-stone took place on the 29th of May, 1849. Among the officiating clergymen were Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. J. A. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Storrs, Rev. J. L. Hodge, and Rev. Dr. Lansing. The builders of the church were Tappan Reeve and J. C. Conklin. The total cost of the church was $36,000, over $31,000 of which was raised upon seven per cent. scrip in sums varying from $2 to $2,500. The total number of subscribers to this fund, the interest of which was payable in pew rents only, was 324. By the terms of the contract the principal was not payable until the revenue exceeded the expenses of the church. While the new edifice was in course of erection the society worshiped in other churches, the use of which was kindly loaned by the owners. During the Summer of 1849 a temporary tabernacle, 100 feet by 80, was erected on Pierrepont street, on land owned by Lewis Tappan, at a cost of $2,800. This was occupied by the church until the first Sunday in January, 1850, when the new church in Orange street was opened. The tabernacle was afterward sold to A. G. Benson for $1,300. A few days afterward the entire church property was mortgaged for $16,000; $10,500 of which was to pay off the original mortgage on the burned edifice. The financial management of the society was from the start a success. The pews were rented to the highest bidders, and at the close of the first annual auction the total receipts were sufficient to raise the Pastor's salary to $3,500, and pay all the expenses of maintaining the church, including interest. In little over two years from the organization the membership had increased to 327. Still, the church was far from filled, and predictions were not wanting that the new Pastor and his flock, under the best circumstances, could never fill it. Each year, however, showed a steady increase in the number of admissions, and by the close of 1853, the membership had increased to 603, and the total of rentals to $11,157. During all these years the church was the object of unwearied denunciation on the part of the "conservatives" of religion and society for what they were pleased to term its "abolition" sentiments. At the height of this excitement the outrage on Senator Sumner occurred, and the stinging comments on that act which weekly emanated from Plymouth pulpit were too much for the ruffianly element of both cities to stand. Accordingly, on the morning of Sunday, the 8th of June, 1856, the New-York papers announced that a gang of roughs from Washington Market would visit Brooklyn that evening for the especial purpose of "cleaning out the Abolition nest at Plymouth Church," and "forever dispensing with the services of Beecher." In Brooklyn, and on the Heights, preparations were made to give them a warm reception. Fifty of the members of the church armed themselves with revolvers, and a large Police force, in citizens' clothes, was ordered to report at the church doors early in the evening. A few minutes before service crowds of roughs appeared on the neighboring corners, but no demonstration was attempted. A portion of them entered the church and seated themselves. Seeing the nature of the reception prepared for them, however, they changed their minds and walked out, muttering anathemas against "Abolitionists," "nigger-lovers" in general, and those of Plymouth in particular. The attempt was never repeated, and during all the stormy times which followed the church remained unmolested. Congregational singing had already become a marked feature of the services, and in 1855 the "Plymouth Collection," containing 1,374 hymns, 367 tunes, and twenty-six doxologies, was published. This work was four years in preparation, under the personal supervision of Mr. Beecher, John Zundel, and Rev. Charles Beecher.

The Sunday-school was also an object of special attention, and in December, 1855, the average attendance was 160. At this time Henry E. Morrill, one of the ten original teachers, was Superintendent. In the year 1857, additional accommodations were provided for strangers, and the folding chairs now used, attached to the outside of the pews. For this latter invention, the society was indebted to Mr. Moses S. Beach. By these means the free accomodations were increased to 500 sittings. In 1858, at the personal request of Mr. Beecher, a baptistery was built beneath the pulpit platform, and although such an innovation in a Congregational church, was for a time regarded with some aversion, the congregation soon grew accustomed to the change. In 1859, the church rents had increased to $26,052, and the Pastor's salary was raised to $7,500. The number of members had doubled within six years, and now numbered 1,277. Revivals during the same period had been frequent and fruitful, the seasons of 1855, 1857, and 1858, witnessing large accessions to the church. The years 1858, 1859, and 1860 were distinguished by the agitation of the new church project, an enterprise that for some time promised success, but which, under the financial pressure induced by the war, in the end proved a failure. Plans and specifications for a church to cost $225,000 were prepared; $70,000 was raised in cash, and $40,000 more offered for the present church. Fourteen lots on the Heights, extending from Montague to Remsen street, were purchased for $56,000, and afterward sold, on the abandonment of the project, at a loss of $7,000.

While interest in the enterprise was at its height, the Trustees, anxious to placate public opinion in order that subscriptions might flow in the more readily, refused to let the church on Orange street to Wendell Phillips, for the delivery of the latter's lecture on the "Destruction of the Union." Mr. Beecher, who was absent at the time, learned of the case and returned to the city at once, and on the next Sunday evening administered a telling rebuke to his people, saying that he would rather preach on a barrel at the corner of the streets than in a church built by the suppression of free speech. He did not indorse all Mr. Phillips' views, but he did demand that he be allowed the privilege of peaceably expressing them. The church officers felt the justice of their reprimand, and although it was too late to recall their action, it was never afterward repeated. The enterprise was finally abandoned in 1861, having cost the society in ill-timed purchases and loss of interest, upward of $20,000. The great Rebellion was now upon the country, and New-York and Brooklyn were occupied with preparations for war. The First Long Island Regiment, the "Brooklyn Phalanx," commanded by Col. Adams, and which was the first to leave Brooklyn for the seat of war, contained many members of Plymouth Church, while of the Fourteenth Regiment, which followed soon after, two companies were almost exclusively from Plymouth. Three thousand dollars were raised for this regiment at one collection, and the means of the society were contributed freely at every period of the contest, for the furtherance of the national cause. In 1862, a Maine regiment, for which no accommodation could be procured, was quartered for two days in the auditorium of the church. At the same time the church parlors were converted into a temporary hospital, where the sick among the soldiers were tenderly cared for. These and like incidents on the part of the people were of frequent occurrence, and throughout the war no religious body in the country was more steadfast and unwavering in its devotion to the Union than Plymouth. During the Autumn of 1864, while the Presidential campaign was in progress, each Sunday evening was devoted to stirring appeals in behalf of the Union cause, in the field and at the ballot box. In April, 1865, a vast audience, probably the largest ever assembled within the church walls, gathered to hear Mr. Beecher's memorial sermon on the late President Lincoln. With the end of the conflict, the popularity of the society suffered no diminution. Each succeeding year added to its revenues, until in 1866 the total receipts from all sources aggregated $42,000. Meantime the Pastor's salary had been raised to $12,000, and provision made for relieving him of a portion of the routine work of his office. In 1870, the pew rents had increased to $57,840, and the Pastor's compensation, against his wishes, was raised to $15,000. At present, the annual rental of the pews is upward of $70,000, and Mr. Beecher's salary has been recently fixed at $20,000. Few churches, certainly, can present a more creditable record for liberality. For music the society annually pays out $3,000, and for the services of Assistant Pastor and other officers, $7,000 more. The existing membership of the church is, in round numbers, 2,400, and of the Plymouth Bethel, the Mayflower, and the Home Sunday schools, 3,000. The schools have always been a favorite department of the church work, and the results demonstrate that the time and pains and money expended in their support have not been thrown away. The Bethel Mission, in Hicks street, and the Mayflower Mission, at the Navy Yard, have also done good service, over $75,000 having been expended on the former and $25,000 on the latter, all within the last few years. The Bethel Mission is supplied with a library of 2,000 volumes, a free reading-room, popular lectures, concerts, and entertainments throughout the Winter; in short, with everything that can improve and instruct its protégés, and at the same make religion and religious influences attractive to the poor. A memorial fund of $40,000 for the support of these missions was raised at the "Silver Wedding" in 1872, and has since been considerably augmented.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the church and society for the current year:

Pastor—Henry Ward Beecher.

Pastoral Helper—Samuel B. Halliday.

Clerk of the Church—Thomas G. Shearman.

Treasurer—Stephen V. White.

Deacons—John T. Howard, Charles M. Morton, Reuben W. Ropes, Elmer H. Garbutt, Benoni G. Carpenter, Samuel E. Belcher, Robert R. Raymond, John B. Hutchinson, Henry W. Sage.

Superintendent Plymouth Church Sunday-school—Robert R. Raymond.

Superintendent Bethel Mission-school—George A. Bell.

Superintendent Mayflower Mission-school—Hiram B. White.

Trustees—James Freeland, President; Horace B. Claflin, Lorin Palmer, John B. Hutchinson, Henry W. Sage, Rufus R. Graves, Augustus Storrs, Moses S. Beach, Daniel S. Arnold.

Treasurer—Augustus Storrs.

Clerk of the Society—Henry Chapin, Jr.

Sexton and Clerk of the Trustees—Harvey S. Weld.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., on the 24th of June, 1813. His father, Rev. Lyman Beecher, was the progenitor of a family of thirteen, of whom ten are still living, and most of whom have since become distinguished in literature or theology. His mother, Roxana Foote, was a lady of rare intellectual and personal attractions, an engaging disposition, and a gentle, loving spirit, which made her a general favorite with all. Her death, which occurred when Henry was in his fourth year, was a great blow to a child of his warm-hearted and sensitive disposition. For a time the loss seemed incomprehensible, and when told that his mother had gone to heaven, and at the same time been buried, he could not realize how two things so apparently contradictory could both be true. As time passed on he grew stronger and more robust, and in early boyhood was noted for his excellent health and good spirits. At this period few signs of his future intellectual powers had been developed. His voice was thick and husky, his memory poor, and his manner, far from being confident and self-poised, was shy to an unusual degree. He was often plunged in the utmost unhappiness by the perplexing problems which the hard Calvinistic creed of the day was constantly thrusting upon him, and for days together he would ponder gloomily upon the fate which he was told awaited not only the vast majority of his friends and playmates, but in all probability himself as well. His mental distress at this period was heightened by the lack of any one capable of rightly explaining the puzzles which baffled him, and which the stern pulpit utterances he was compelled to hear, were constantly reiterating. Like most ingenuous minds, under such circumstances, he turned for relief to the contemplation of nature. The hills and valleys, the woods and rivers by which he was surrounded, all preached a simpler story, and one which his child's nature could easily comprehend. Here it was doubtless that he acquired much of that early love of the beautiful in all its forms which in after life has lent such a charm to his best efforts. Shortly after entering his teens his father removed to Boston, where the son was not slow in finding material for thought and study. Soon after his arrival he was sent to the Latin school. Here, however, his memory, probably from shyness more than from any other cause, proved defective, and he soon lost all taste and inclination for books. The sea fever attacked him in its most violent form, and for a long time he was bent on becoming a sailor. To counteract this malady he was sent to the Mount Pleasant School at Amherst, Mass., with the promise that if at the end of the term he stood well in mathematics he should be allowed to enter the Navy. Once out of sight of blue water, his old love for the land returned, and in the constant round of school-boy life which followed, his sea-dreams were soon forgotten. At Amherst College, which he entered in 1830, his ready flow of wit and humor, while never degenerating into coarseness, was an unfailing source of amusement to all. His reading in these years was largely among the authors of the sixteenth century, and the gems of English, undefiled by the French admixture of succeeding epochs, were his constant study and delight.

In 1834 he left college and entered Lane Seminary, to the Presidency of which his father had been called two years before. Here the young student was for a time engaged in the war of words then waging between the Old and New Schools in the Presbyterian Church. Controversy, however, was never to his taste, and he soon relinquished the distasteful strife to more willing hands. On completing his theological course he married, and was shortly afterward called to the charge of a Presbyterian church in Lawrenceburg, Ind. Here his ability as a preacher was soon evident. His church, a small, uncomfortable building, in a half-settled and almost semi-civilized town, was speedily filled with large and attentive audiences. The fame of his preaching soon spread to Indianapolis, where he was soon after engaged by the Second Presbyterian Church at a salary of $800. While in that city he occupied his few leisure hours in editing an agricultural paper, in which the usual farming topics were treated upon in a capable and interesting manner. Flowers he had always manifested a passionate love for, and the one department in which he took the greatest pride was that devoted to floriculture. Meanwhile his sermons were attracting attention even in the far-off East. Mr. William T. Cutter, of this City, who knew him personally, and was, moreover, interested in the new Plymouth Church, then recently completed and without a Pastor, thought that New-York or Brooklyn was the place for him, and with this view procured his invitation to deliver an address before the American Home Missionary Society in May, 1847. In compliance with the request Mr. Beecher came on to New-York, and, after delivering the address, accepted an invitation to preach before the Plymouth Society. In the Brooklyn *Eagle* of May 15 may be read the announcement that "Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, from Indianapolis, Ind., will preach, morning and evening, in the new Congregational Church in Cranberry street." The evening sermon, which was reported in one of the New-York morning papers of the following date, was from the text "So, then, every one of us shall give account of himself unto God."—Romans, xiv., 12. Although more stiff and formal than many of its successors, it contains much of Mr. Beecher's peculiar style, and would be readily recognized, even without his name being attached to it. During the following Summer he received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the new church. For a time he hesitated whether to accept or reject it, "his heart," as he said, "being with the great West." His father wrote to him "not to come East," as there "he would soon be lost in the crowd." Finally, after much deliberation, and in some respects against his own wishes, he accepted the call and came to Brooklyn. His salary in his new pulpit was to be $1,500 for the first year, $1,750 for the second, and $2,000 for the third. He entered upon his duties on Sunday, the 10th of September, 1847. On this day his morning sermon was devoted to doctrinal theology, and his evening discourse to an emphatic definition of his positions on the questions of slavery, war, temperance, and other issues that then agitated the country. His strong and decided views on many of these subjects aroused the speedy resentment of the conservative press and clergy, and which was not long in showing itself in a variety of forms. On the 11th of November he was publicly installed as Pastor of Plymouth Church. Among the clergy present were Rev. Edward Beecher, of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn. In 1850 his salary was raised by a unanimous vote to $3,500, and, in consideration of his ill-health, he was granted a leave of absence from June to November to visit Europe. Previous to his departure he delivered a series of powerful philippics against the Fugitive Slave law, which the politicians of the South were then forcing on Congress and the country. When Daniel Webster abandoned Northern principles for Southern preferment, and the whole conservative press and pulpit of the North flung themselves on their knees at the feet of the slave power and begged for peace at any price, the Pastor of Plymouth entered upon a vigorous and untiring denunciation of that much-mooted measure. Later on, when the clergy of New-York re-echoed the sentiments of Webster, and refused to find anything evil in the "sum of all villainies," Mr. Beecher indicated the reason for their silence in a sermon, of which the following is a sample passage:

> "The worst spectacle that this country now presents is not, I think, the governmental or political corruptions, although these are enormous, but it is that of a religious body, like the one in New-York, utterly refusing to open its mouth against the blackest iniquity of the age. And for what, in the name of heaven? What reason do they give for this strange silence? Why, because if it (the pulpit) does speak against sin, it will not be allowed to preach the Gospel. If every sin were as powerful as this sin of slavery, what would these preachers of the Gospel do? Keep silence in regard to them all, of course, for according to their views only the smaller and least powerful sins can be safely hit. That ponderous body can bombard men bravely for using tobacco, but it can't say one word against selling men and women to raise it. It can spend and exert its tremendous machinery against the awful sin of the dancing of young men and maidens, but it can't utter a word when maidens are sold to prostitution, and young men are driven off in chain-gangs to the rice swamps of Georgia."

These manly protests against the humiliation of the country were doomed to be ineffectual, and on the 11th of September, 1850, the bill passed both Houses of Congress, and one week later received the signature of President, Millard Fillmore. From that time forth Mr. Beecher was a pronounced opponent of the party which was thus seeking to degrade the nation in the interest of slavery. He was one of the earliest originators and foremost friends of the Underground Railway, and, with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Gerritt Smith, and the other leaders of the Abolition Party, was treated to every species of reviling and threatening by the "Doughface" press and politicians of the North. In many of the Southern States his life would not have been worth a moment's purchase, and for fully fifteen years that part of the country was as inaccessible to him as the interior of Africa. In the agitation over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as well as the Kansas struggles, he was ever a sympathizer in the efforts to retain that Territory to freedom, and personally assisted in the purchase of Sharp's rifles and Bibles wherewith to carry on the contest. During these years the hatred of abolition reached such a height that it was almost impossible for its advocates to find a hearing, even in the Metropolis. On one occasion party feeling ran so high that it was only through the personal influence of Mr. Beecher that Wendell Phillips was allowed to speak in Plymouth Church. Later on in the contest, when the John Brown raid into Virginia had thrown the whole South into a paroxysm of mingled hatred and fear, the Pastor of Plymouth, while vindicating the single-heartedness of that brave old man, disclaimed all sympathy with his insurrectionary policy, without, however, relaxing one whit of his hostility to the "institution." When the war broke out, and the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn were raising men and money for the prosecution of the struggle, Mr. Beecher was one of the foremost in the work. Among the officers of one of the first regiments that left Brooklyn was his son, Capt. Henry Beecher. He gave freely of his own means, and induced his people to give equally. Many of the addresses which he delivered to the regiments and battalions on their way to the front, were models of eloquence both in manner and diction.

In June, 1863, he sailed for Europe, for the benefit of his health, which had been heavily taxed by the two years of wear and tear through which he had passed. The "rest" that he took under such circumstances was what might have been expected, and consisted mainly of a series of powerful addresses upon the state of affairs in America, which was then grossly misunderstood by the English. At Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and London he delivered eloquent speeches in defense of the North, every word of which was uttered in the face of contumely and insult, for which the history of public oratory hardly affords a parallel. The walls of the cities in which he spoke were placarded with the most abusive references to himself and to his country; the press held him up to public scorn as the apologist of the "Yankees;" and wherever he went, avowed secessionists and their sympathizers banded together to "choke off," by abuse and outrage, the man whose utterances they had good reason to fear. At Liverpool, where for three hours he stood at bay before a mob of rebels and rebel sympathizers, his courage, patience, manly bearing, and eloquent appeals to the boasted British sense of "fair play" won him thousands of friends throughout the United Kingdom, and intensified the affection with which he was held by his countrymen. The effects of his journey were soon seen in the changed tone of middle-class opinion in England, and although the aristocracy stood by their Southern friends to the extent of their ability, the Government was compelled to adopt a widely different policy toward America. On Mr. Beecher's return to New-York after his wearying but successful campaign abroad, he was received by his church and the people of the two cities with an enthusiasm that was unbounded. At the public receptions which were soon after tendered him at the New-York and Brooklyn Academies of Music, the popular feeling was well evinced by the vast throngs of citizens who crowded both buildings and greeted him with continuous applause. Throughout the war, he never relaxed his efforts in aid of its prosecution, of the Sanitary Commission, and of all other enterprises for the alleviation of suffering and distress on both sides. On the 15th of April, 1865, he delivered the oration at the raising of the flag on the walls of Fort Sumter, just four years after it had been lowered under the fire of the rebel guns. At the close of the contest, he was among the first to advocate clemency to the Southern people. Since the period of reconstruction he has taken comparatively little part in politics. That portion of his time unoccupied by pastoral duties has been passed in literary or oratorical labors of a secular nature. As a lecturer his reputation stands at the head of the profession and his services have for years been in constant demand. In 1870 he assumed the editorial chair of the *Christian Union*, a paper whose circulation since his connection has probably excelled that of any religious weekly in the country. Two years later, his Church tendered him what was termed a "silver wedding," in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with it—an occasion in which the most prominent clergymen of Brooklyn united in doing him honor. Among the number was Dr. Richard S. Storrs, who, a quarter of a century before, had extended the right hand of fellowship to the young Western Pastor, and whose address on this occasion contained perhaps the happiest estimate of his friend's life and character that has yet been published. The entire celebration, which extended over three days, was replete with meetings and reunions of the most enjoyable nature, and its close left the exhausted but still genial Pastor a man for whom happiness contained little more worth offering. Although now in his sixty-second year, and for many months weighed down under the heaviest burden that any public man of the day has been called upon to bear, Mr. Beecher still retains all his old eloquence and fervor, mellowed by age and improved by experience. His church in Brooklyn was never more crowded than now, and, though a portion of this interest doubtless arises from the circumstances of his position, there is every evidence that years instead of lessening have in reality heightened his extraordinary powers. No other American of this century has impressed himself more thoroughly upon the mind of his generation, and when the history of the present era is written, one of its central figures will be that of Mr. Beecher. As a writer the list of his productions is quite long, including more than thirty volumes, among others, *Plymouth Pulpit*—1859–1875, *Lectures to Young Men*, *Life Thoughts*, *Sermons on Liberty and War*, *The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes*, *Norwood*, a novel, first published in the New York *Ledger*; *Sermons, from Published and Unpublished Discourses*, 1870; *Life of Christ*, 1871–2; and *Yale Lectures on Preaching*.

CONSCIENCE AND ITS AUXILIARIES.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER YESTERDAY.

Orange street, in front of Plymouth Church, was not blockaded yesterday to the extent that has been usual since the trial began. The struggling, well-dressed crowds of strangers of both sexes, all anxious to force their way inside the plain red-brick edifice while a hope of standing room yet remained, whose outer edges have usually encroached upon the opposite sidewalk, had dwindled down to a mere handful, who hardly overflowed the space inside the iron railings. Nor was the alleyway on the west, which leads to the entrance on each side of the platform, so packed as to make ingress impossible, as has been the case on many former occasions. There were no incredulous policemen at the doors endeavoring vainly to keep passage ways clear. The ushers, probably to their astonishment, found themselves capable of maintaining order without the assistance of clubs and shields. There appeared to be no diminution, however, in the number of liveried carriages which were constantly driving up to the curb, and depositing their loads of richly-attired worshipers. One family took advantage of the snow to come in a sleigh. Inside the church was crammed from platform foot to garret loft. Probably nowhere else is economy of room carried to such systematic perfection; not only the pews, but the aisles are mathematically divided up into spaces nicely calculated to the average elasticity of the human body. One after another these are filled up from the centre to the circumambient edges, and once in it is utterly impossible to get out, or to move even, unless over the heads of the congregation, until the end of the service. Camp chairs are fitted into the outer interstices, and whatever room is left along the walls is devoted to the dovetailing of persons with sufficient confidence in their powers of endurance to undertake to stand it out.

Human ingenuity would have been put to its trumps yesterday to find space for "just one more." Even the proverbial car conductor would have been forced to retire from the attempt in disgust. As has often before been the case many heads of persons were stuck in through the different doors, the rest of whose bodies remained in the halls, but as never previously had happened, the space in front of the platform was so thoroughly jammed that it was a matter of the greatest difficulty for the reporters to take notes. The Bowen family, the Howards, Brother Shearman, Brother Hill, Brother Caldwell, Mrs. Beecher, Assistant Pastor Halliday, and all the other prominent members were in their accustomed places. That politest of ushers, ex-Alderman Whitney, wore an extra large bouquet in his button-hole, and he had on a new pair of his favorite slate-colored kid gloves. The atmosphere was cold before the hour of beginning service. Chill draughts glided in through the open doors, and sent frequent shivers through the cooped-up multitude. From the lecture-room came the muffled voices of the choristers rehearsing the opening anthem. The hum of conversation and the sound of suppressed mirth, mingled with the rustle of incoming silks and slamming of doors. On the Mount-of-Olives-wood stand, at the right of the pastoral chair stood a magnificent cluster of flowers in a glass vase. There were large white calla lilies, purple Japanese lilies, scarlet passion-flowers, white and brown orchids, white and red camellias, spreading ferns, waving variegated ribbon grass, and delicate smilax vines, tastefully arranged. Lying on the table at the foot of the vase was a beautiful bouquet of blush rose-buds set in heliotrope and violets, a present from a lady member of the congregation to her Pastor. Expressions of admiration at the beauty of the display were audible on every side.

Mr. Beecher entered through the ordinary entrance at 10:27 by the church clock. He mounted the platform steps with deliberate slowness, and spent a moment or two in looking at the flowers before sitting down to remove his rubbers. The great preacher wore that tired, overtrained look, as though he had not had half enough sleep, which has become natural to him. A gentleman seated behind the TIMES reporter, made an involuntary exclamation of astonishment when he first caught sight of Mr. Beecher. He said that he had not seen him in some months, and that the change in his appearance was startling. After seating himself, Mr. Beecher, without looking around, took up the manuscript notices which were awaiting him on the table and glanced through them. Then he searched in the hymn-book for a while, and, rising to his feet, called Mr. Camp, the leader of the orchestra, who were now filing into the organ gallery, and gave him some instructions in regard to the music. He then resumed his seat, and looked abstractedly over every part of the congregation, without changing countenance or giving the slightest sign of recognition to any person in it. Mr. Camp bent over and spoke to him again, and he replied without leaving his seat. At 10:35 o'clock the choir rose and sang the anthem,

"More love to Thee,
More love to Thee,
Hear Thou the prayer I make on bended knee;
More love to Thee, O, Christ!
More love to Thee;
This is my bended knee;
This is my earnest plea,
More love to Thee, O, Christ!
More love to Thee."

A soprano solo, quartet and chorus—the anthem was thrillingly rendered by Plymouth's famous quartet. Mr. Beecher listened with his eyes closed. Whenever Miss Lasar's rich voice rose to an emphatic pitch the Pastor's foot beat spasmodic time. Only for that an observer would have believed that Mr. Beecher was indulging in a surreptitious nap. Indeed, it is far from certain that he did not fall involuntarily asleep, for at the conclusion of the singing his eyes opened with a surprised jerk, and he cast a sly glance at the reporters' table, as if to see whether they had been watching him.

Arising to his feet and approaching the reading desk he said in an almost inaudible voice: "Let us invoke the Divine blessing!" In a louder tone he continued, "Oh, God, we come to Thee this day, not as those who are empty to beg Thy grace, for we are full of the hope of Thy promises to Thy beloved children. Thy mercies flock down upon us incessantly—Thy tender mercies, Thy loving kindnesses. They wrap us around as a robe, and we walk about inclosed in their protection from the trials and troubles and difficulties of life. Wherever we go we are with Thee, and the Lord of the universe is ours. When we ask favors of Thee we do not demand them as though Thou needest to be persuaded of our wants, but in full reliance upon the bounty of Thy love. Thou hast made Thyself as sweet to us as Thou art needful to us. Vouchsafe to make Thyself known to us this day so that we may be as the sea when the storm has passed and the sun shines out upon it. So mayst Thou shine upon us and dispel the clouds of darkness which hover around us. Grant that we may show by the fervor of our devotion that Thy presence is among us, and we beseech Thee that the services of this morning will be blessed by the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom be the praise and the glory forever. Amen."

Mr. Beecher then read, with admirable elocutionary skill, the fourteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans as follows:

1. Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations.
2. For one believeth that he may eat all things; another, who is weak, eateth herbs.
3. Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth not; and let not him which eateth not judge him that eateth; for God hath received him.
4. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth. Yea, he shall be holden up; for God is able to make him stand.
5. One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.
6. He that regardeth the day regardeth it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it. He that eateth, eateth to the Lord; for he giveth thanks; and he that eateth not, to the Lord he eateth not, and giveth God thanks.
7. For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself.
8. For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.
9. For to this end Christ both died and rose and revived, that he might be Lord both of the dead and living.
10. But why dost thou judge thy brother? or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? for we shall all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ.
11. For it is written, As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue shall confess to God.
12. So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God.
13. Let us not, therefore, judge one another any more; but judge this rather that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way.
14. I know and am persuaded by the Lord Jesus that there is nothing unclean of itself; but to him that esteemeth anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean.
15. But if thy brother be grieved with thy meat, now walkest thou not charitably. Destroy not him with thy meat for whom Christ died.
16. Let not, then, your good be evil spoken of.
17. For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.
18. For he that in these things serveth Christ is acceptable to God, and approved of men.
19. Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace and things wherewith one may edify another.
20. For meat destroy not the work of God. All things indeed are pure; but it is evil for that man who eateth with offense.
21. It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.
22. Hast thou faith? Have it to thyself before God. Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth.
23. And he that doubteth is damned if he eat, because he eateth not of faith; for whatsoever is not of faith is sin."

"Two hundred and seventeen," said Mr. Beecher. "Two hundred and seventeen," he repeated in a louder voice, and sat down, turning his attention for a second time to the flowers at his elbow, which he examined critically in every direction. The congregation and choir rustled to their feet, and, while Mr. Camp's fat hand and moppy gray head beat time, sang the grand old hymn:

"Mortals awake! with angels join,
And chant the solemn lay!
Joy, love, and gratitude combine,
To hail th' auspicious day.

In heaven the rapturous song began,
And sweet seraphic fire
Through all the shining legions ran,
And strung and tuned the lyre.

Swift through the vast expanse it flew,
And loud the echo rolled.
The theme, the song, the joy was new;
'Twas more than heaven could hold.

Down through the portals of the sky
Th' impetuous torrent ran,
And angels flew, with eager joy,
To bear the news to man.

Hark! the cherubic armies shout,
And lead the glorious song.
Good will and peace are heard throughout
Th' harmonious angels' throng.

Hail! Prince of Life, forever hail!
Redeemer, brother, friend.
Though earth and time and life should fail,
Thy praise shall never end."

Having finished his contemplation of the flowers, Mr. Beecher laid his head back, and joined in the singing heartily. At its conclusion he arose and said: "Let us unite in prayer! Oh! Thou crowned one, we too are speaking unto Thee, not in our own voices but in the voices of the dear little children who have gone home before us; in the voices of our fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters who are in heaven; in the voices of those who have been our companions in labor, and trial, and trouble, and temptation, and struggles, for many years, and who are enjoying the welcome bliss of immortality with Thee to-day. Our spirit is present with those who have gone before, and as they rejoice with Thee we too also rejoice the same as they. The blessed communion of saints redeems the grossness of our earthly natures, enables our hearts to reach up to that better sphere, where our sisters, brothers, fathers, husbands, wives, and children are, and secures to us a better companionship than is possible on earth. We unite with those dear ones in praise of Thee, and our voices reach Thee through their voices. Thus is our vision cleared away and our speech made audible, for we are too nearly blind and dumb to be capable of offering Thee praise of ourselves. We are happy in the thought that, through those who were so dear to us that we did not want to let them go from us, we can render Thee such praise as we aspire to offer to Thy goodness. We thank Thee for their victory; for the happiness of those over whose loss we wept, whose passing away seemed to us like the opening of the dungeon doors; whom we strove so hard to keep with us. We are now glad that their pilgrimage is over, that they see Thy face, and that the mysteries that baffle us are plain to them. That glory which we wish for so ardently, they inherit. Oh! blessed children of God's love, of Christ's companionship, what a joy it is to know that though separated from us, though gone before, they are still ever with us. In all that they are divine, in all that they partake of the nature of God we share with them. We rejoice that time is bringing us nearer every moment to the full realization of that blessed companionship. When trials encompass us and storms lower about us we will not be impatient but will willingly bear the crosses that are our lot, and, like soldiers, we will stand and defend whatever may be intrusted to us, deriving courage from recalling the thoughts of the life beyond. As the thorns press into our flesh we will think of the cruel thorns that lacerated that Divine brow, that brow which is now resplendent with glory. Death cannot now despoil Thee of that strength which is peculiarly Thine own. We are Thine, not on account of anything we have done of ourselves, but because of Thy love, and because it is Thy nature to forgive transgressions and sin, and to take all of us who have the will to be taken, and to lift us up to glory. Therefore, we are Thine simply because we have need of Thee, because we are sinful, and without Thee we would die. We bring to Thee all our manifold weaknesses and our transgressions—and they are infinite—not like cowards or slaves, fawningly or tremblingly, but boldly and with confidence. We have been forgiven so many times, and the way of our souls has been made so plain to us that we cannot fear Thee. We rejoice because we are used to look upon Thee as a figure of the greatness of all-pervading love. Oh! that others might look upon Thee and know Thee as we do. Oh! that those who go with disheveled locks and ragged raiment, starving for knowledge, past the palace of the King, might know what raiment, food, and shelter there is in there for them if they would only make known their wants. Reveal Thyself to those whose faith has been limited by misteaching, and to those who have never dared let their souls wander out into the fields for which they craved. Make Thyself known to them that they may know Thy goodness and be received into the joy which fills Thy children. Those whose talents have been desecrated to touching with defiling hands things that are sacred, fill them with an ardent faith. May our own hearts reach out more and more to Thee, and may we be more earnestly devoted to the truth! May we all desire to lead better lives than before, and may our souls be purified by the touch of God! Grant that the things of the life beyond may elevate the things of this life; that the homely things may become beautiful, and that nobility of soul may cover as with a mantle those things which have nothing noble of themselves! Grant that we may walk among men with a sweetness, a humility, a forgivingness, a liberality, that men may know that God is with us. Grant forgiveness to our selfishness! Transform to good our evil propensities, for it is because we are evil that we need Thy intervention! Make us more like the Saviour so that we will do to others as He has done to us. Bestow Thy blessings upon ministers and schools and upon those who labor with an inspired love; upon the teachers and the taught. Open the hearts of the people that they may be more bountiful and less sparing of themselves. Grant that all who are with us to-day, though they may be outwardly strangers, may be led into fellowship with us, and may this home become a shelter to many of those who are now here for the first time. Bless and console those who are in affliction from loss of kindred or for any other reason. Watch over those who are on the sea or in foreign lands. Keep them, we beseech Thee, in Thy holy keeping. Grant that Thy grace, which has been so much to us, may spread its blessings throughout the land. May Thy house no longer be a place of disputations, nor Thy temple a place for the exhibition of our animal propensities. Drive out from Thy temple all who profane it by wrangling, or by anathematizing their brethren. Let Thy truth purify all things. May all men honor Thee and love each other. Unite the hearts, not only of the citizens, but of the nations of the earth, so that those things that have hitherto kept them apart may melt away and there may be less boundaries and more true brotherhood! May Christian nations set the example not only of superior prosperity, but of purity, truth, justice, and all the virtues, to the end that heathen nations may be drawn into the kingdom of Christ, and that He may reign over the entire earth forevermore."

"Seven hundred and twenty-five," said he, "omitting the third verse." Then looking up from the hymn-book, he continued: "I wish to announce that Rev. A. H. Currier, of Lynn, Mass., has kindly consented to fill my place in the evening services, which will commence to-night at 7:30 o'clock, and here, if I be allowed, I would like to express my great gratification that the evening services which for the past couple of months, for obvious reasons I have been unable to conduct, have been as fully attended as though I were here. I look upon this manifestation from the congregation as not merely an act of courtesy to the brethren who have occupied my place, but as an act of kindness toward myself, and I thank you heartily for it." After announcing a lecture by Hon. David Dudley Field in aid of the Hugenot Memorial Forest Church, now building at Pelham, Mr. Beecher again gave out the 725th hymn and sat down. The congregation arose and sang as follows:

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word,
What more can He say than to you He hath said,
Who unto the Saviour for refuge hath fled!

Fear not, I am with thee, oh be not dismayed,
For I am thy God, and will still give thee aid;
I'll strengthen thee, help thee, and cause thee to stand,
Upheld by my righteous omnipotent hand.

* * * * * * * * *

When through fiery trials thy pathway shall lie,
My grace all sufficient shall be thy supply.
The flames shall not hurt thee; I only design
Thy dross to consume, and thy gold to refine.

E'en down to old age, all my people shall prove,
My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love.
And then, when gray hairs shall their temples adorn,
Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne.

The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose
I will not—I will not desert to his foes
That soul—though all hell should endeavor to shake;
I'll never—no, never—no, never forsake.

Mr. Beecher sang a stanza or two himself, and then took the notes of his sermon from his inside-coat pocket, and slapped the creases out of them against his knee. Then, holding the manuscript in his hand, he again joined in the singing, keeping time with the foot that hung in the air. While the congregation were settling into their seats Mr. Beecher jumped to his feet, doffed his overcoat and advanced to the reading-desk. It was too high for him, so he screwed it down. Then, laying his notes upon the desk, he lifted the Bible and read:

> But if any man say unto you, this is offered in sacrifice unto idols, eat not, for his sake that shewed it, and for conscience sake; for the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof.
>
> Conscience, I say, not thine own, but of the other; for why is my liberty judged of another man's conscience?—First Corinthians, x., 28-9.

I don't believe, said Mr. Beecher, that there is another book in creation that inculcates the duty of courtesy of conscience—the politeness of conscience. We learned, in learning our rights in social life, in ordinary affairs, not to stand up entirely for ourselves, but to respect the feelings of others. The child gives up his chair, though the chair is rightfully his—he got it first—because he has been trained to do it. In this country speech is free, but men have been trained to courteous silence. In property is vested a thousand rights of ownership, but the owners are trained to waive these rights as a contribution to the general stock of happiness. That is the way to get along easy in the world. But if there is one thing upon which men have been taught to stand perpendicularly and unbending, that is conscience. On the question of conscience men are straight up and down, and refuse to budge. Oh! Conscience, conscience! Paul was the boldest writer of all literature in commanding respect toward another man's conscience, and forbearance, because it happens to differ from our own. Another man's conscience is not to be judged by you. No matter what yours tells you, his tells him different, and his is as worthy of respect as yours. Have you a little God conscience in you? Have you a little chair of infallibility upon which you can seat yourself at any time and decide upon what is right or wrong without possibility of error? [Laughter.] You may not be right when you go according to your conscience. Others may not be right either, but their consciences are their guides and yours is not. You are not called upon to render an account of your neighbor's sins, although you will be compelled to account for your own. Yet, if there is any one popular feeling that only hits the truth here and there—if there is one public sentiment full of error and mischief, it is the notion that prevails in regard to conscience. The metaphorical figures which have been applied to conscience are largely responsible for the way men's minds have been misled on this subject. Conscience has been called God's vicegerent, the voice of God, and various other like interpretations have been given to it. We have been taught that conscience affords a knowledge of good and evil; that it interprets right from wrong; that it serves man as a light with which to determine what is right and what is wrong. Now, if there is a complex moral statement in the world that is fundamentally mischievous and wrong it is the ordinary interpretation applied to conscience. Conscience is only a sentiment. It is only an emotion. It has no eyes, no ears, no brains, no power of judging. If it has, how comes it that equally good men split on the same point the world over, and entertain different opinions of the same thing? When intellect tells us what is right or wrong the sentiment, conscience, responds. It is the same as with a clock. When the wheels bring the hands around to the hour of 12 the bell goes off, but the bell does not move the clock. So in looking into the affairs of life and seeking to know what is right and what is wrong, conscience goes off, striking a knell or a peal as it brings sorrow or pleasure to us. This fundamental idea that conscience depends upon auxiliaries will go far to clear up the misapprehensions that exist on this subject, and to teach us to know our duty and to be charitable and to enable us to unite with our fellow-men in the grand relationship of Christian brotherhood.

The first action of conscience is one of recipiency. It never acts until it is acted upon. It is susceptible to the influence of two classes of auxiliaries—the first intellectual, and the second emotional. The explanation of these is what I wish to make the subject of the remarks I am about to address to you. Consider how innumerable are the phases of right and wrong, and how many nice distinctions are constantly arising in all those phases! How little a child knows when it is born. The mother is obliged to transform herself into a school-marm, and point out to the little one step by step the phases of right and wrong of one subject after another, from the most common up. "My child," she says, "that is wrong." Why wrong? "That is right." Why right? The child does not feel intuitively that this is right and that is wrong. How does a child know that it is right to obey, for instance? It is more natural that it should think it wrong to obey. It is made to know the difference by drill, by discipline, and by teaching. Its ideas are not inoculated into it. It is learning constantly. If knowledge comes to it by inspiration, what need has it of these artificial auxiliaries and why does it require to be educated at least in some sense? When we go out into the world what a variety of things we learn that we did not know before. I go to live in a new neighborhood. I know I am obliged to keep my portion of the road in repair. How do I know that? Conscience does not tell me so. I find that everybody in the community is expected to keep his share of the road in repair, and if I want to get along peaceably and enjoy the benefits of my neighborhood I know that I must contribute my portion to the general good. What induces me to keep my farm rid of Canada thistles? There is a law against Canada thistles, and I find that if I don't remove them they will injure my crops. Conscience does not tell me that it is wrong to let them grow. Is man born with a set of Canada thistle ethics in his mind? If I am an honorable man I will keep my fences up and will not allow my cows to go into my neighbor's garden and eat up his cabbages and turnips and potatoes. But this is not one of the things that have come to me from rocks, nor from the sky, nor the sea, nor from Moses or other channels of grace. Men have found out that it is easier to live in this way. That is right and the other is wrong. It took ages to find out the difference. The child learns it little by little. The process is an intellectual one. When the intellect finds out what is right and what is wrong, conscience rings the bell. It does does not do this before, but after. So when a young man enters upon a new trade he finds that it has its peculiar rules and regulations and appliances with other trades and businesses, reaching up and down and grasping them all. He does not know this intuitively. He finds out by asking. It is an intellectual, artificial process. It is right to pay bank checks before 3 o'clock. There is no moral law requiring me to do this, but the Bank law says it must be done, and thereby creates a moral law which binds me to comply. The necessities of business require it. Without such a system incalculable damage would be done to the property of other people. So soon as you find out what hurts man and what is good for man you have God's thought on that subject just as surely as though you saw him standing on Mount Sinai thundering the command down in all the panoply of His awful majesty. Every effort for the common peace and happiness has been the initiation of the perception of a new phase of right and wrong, which was followed by the expression of the sentiment called conscience. Under religious institutions the same process had to be gone through with to determine the difference between good and evil. The history of legislation is but God's revelation to the world. There have been visions in which knowledge was given, but much more was learned through the way men have lived. Joy and sorrow are great revealers. Hindrances and burdens and troubles and trials, and all manner of tribulations are constantly revealing the complexity of the laws that are hidden in creation. We do not learn by intuition. We find laws in force when we come into the world, and these determine for our consciences what is right and what is wrong, and our consciences ratify it. Conscience only responds to intellect. So it will be, according to the character of the intellect, narrow in one or liberal in the other. It never goes beyond the confines of the power of reasoning of the intellect in its interpretation of right and wrong. It is frequently repressed where it ought to be developed, and developed where it should be repressed. Its correctness depends upon the clarity of the understanding. This is how we so often find men divided upon a thing. Two good men are neighbors but they hardly speak to each other. They live in adjoining houses and meet each other every day, but they never recognize each other, and will hardly allow their children to play together through the fence. [Laughter.] This is because one man believes that he has been foreordained from all time for glory, and the other—don't.

There was great laughter at Mr. Beecher's amusing expression of countenance as he ejaculated this last word, laughing himself. Mr. Beecher proceeded: It is because their understandings are bigoted. The first man has said that his point is a vital one, and he is bound to stand by the assertion. He shouts, "Come conscience," and out rushes the bull dog and sets himself upon the doctrine. [Laughter.] How the narrowness of bigotry does separate men by counseling them to follow such miserable guides. If I say to my flock "Follow me!" and I have good sight and am sure and pains-taking and know a good road, then they are justified in doing as I bid them. But if I am nearsighted and timid, and if I pick out a path that is narrow and crooked, and full of holes and stumps, and they are obliged to follow me in it, what a ragged set they will be before they have proceeded many miles. [Laughter.] So there are men who have good hearts because they have plenty of sense, although they have very little conscience. But there are others with plenty of conscience and very little sense, and their conscience has an awful time trying to follow their sense. [Laughter.] An intelligent conscience is one of the greatest of luxuries. [Laughter.] It can hardly be called a necessity, or how would the world have got along as well as it has to this day? [Laughter.]

Conscience may be acute in some spheres and dead in others. If the elements that enter into it are sound or otherwise it will partake of their character, for man's understanding is like a window. The sun that shines in through it is but of one color, but if the panes be painted the rays will partake of the colors of the paint. If the intellect is painted the reflection it will throw upon the conscience will be bizarre. I have known men's intellects to be covered with pictures of hideous monsters, Apocalypses and what not, and the light coming through them could not help but cast shadows of these frightful objects upon the consciences. [Laughter.] It was this that led Buckle to go to the opposite extreme. Rejecting conscience as the exponent of moral sense, he said that the world should be grateful for intellect and not for moral sense. Both these things were true, but to train intellect with such accuracy that it will always go right, the motive power must come from the response of conscience. The consciences of men are as various in their respective degrees of susceptibility as are the other faculties. Take the tactile sense for instance. I never could tell the color of a piece of woolen cloth by feeling it in the dark, but some men can. Their sense is an educated one. I never could look through a microscope and discover what Draper can. I have not received the education, and my eye is not made conformable to the lens like his. Some men have the faculty of writing poetry. Some can write verses, but not poetry. [Laughter.] Some do neither, but can appreciate the poetry written by others. I belong to that class. [Laughter.] Some are not able to appreciate it unless there is something very striking in it. They must receive a hard blow before they can feel the concussion in their brains. Some have the sense of color in a great degree, and can find pleasure in the lowest colors. Others must have staring yellows and red-hot reds placed before their vision before they can recognize that there is a color near them. [Laughter.] Then there are the resilient qualities. You know how easily some men acquire mathematics, and how difficult it comes to others. Some have a peculiar gift for languages, and others can never master them. Some are gifted in oratory, while others are like pumps without a nozzle. [Laughter.] The well is deep and there is plenty of water, but there is no way to get it out. Some men can go to sea and not get sick, and some can't. [More laughter at Mr. Beecher's comical grimace in which he himself joined.] There is diversity in everything. That is what relieves life from the burden of monotony, and gives it whatever pleasure it has in it. It seems of little consequence that all things stand upon the same level, but it is important to know that the dynamic power varies greatly in the same things. This leads me to the ordinary auxiliaries of a feeble conscience.

Man is not strong in moral sentiment, although he may have good sense, when his conscience does not respond easily, but when his moral sense is feeble how does his conscience act? At this point I wish to show the auxiliary faculties, whose influence thrown upon the conscience awakes it into activity. It has been found that man is often susceptible to remote influences when direct ones will have no effect. Suppose I were to go before a large assembly and argue in favor of anti-slavery principles? I can do this now with perfect safety. But I am an abolitionist, and I know that my hearers will burn me at the stake for the utterance of the sentiments I am about to talk. Still I go before them, and they sit in front of me not only doggedly, but like dogs ready to tear me to pieces. Shall I argue with them? I know that they are set against me, and that argument will have no effect upon them. What is the use of arguing? I begin afar off and gradually encroach upon the outskirts with wit and humor, the best missionaries that were ever sent for the enlightenment of mankind. They do not rise up against me as they intended. They say, "Let him go on; he's smart." [Laughter.] By and by I get into the avenues of their understanding, and by aid of wit and humor open a channel through which I can pour the truth and secure for it a lodgment in their minds. Argument would not have done this. Wit and humor are the auxiliaries I employ. They are some of the most civilizing of all influences upon the soul of man. Here is a man who is not very susceptible of right and wrong. He is a hard, dry, worldly man, but a good fellow. He don't go to church once in the year, and is not careful about his language, but his comrades say he has a heart as big as an ox. Talk to him about distress and he becomes as tender as a woman. If you undertake to demonstrate an abstract truth to that man he won't listen to you, but appeal to his sense of kindness if you want to point out to him a wrong, and in a moment he says, "That's so." His benevolence is the auxiliary through which his conscience responded to reason. Take myself. I suppose it is lawful for a man to dissect his own sins. After I first came to Brooklyn I refused to make returns of marriage certificates to the authorities. There was no law to compel me, and I wasn't going to make returns for mere form's sake. Then a law was passed requiring that returns of marriage certificates should be made to the Board of Health, but I wasn't particular about obeying it even then. But after the first year of the war two or three women came to me and said that their husbands had been killed, and that they were entitled to bounty and back pay, and that they couldn't get it without a marriage certificate. I was obliged to answer them that I had made no returns. It didn't take many such arguments to convince me that the law was right. I have never failed since. In the abstract the law had no influence upon me, but through my sympathy it was all-powerful. You couldn't bribe me now to neglect my duty in that regard.

Many think that nothing is right in the matter of worship or belief unless it be graceful and beautiful. They think that nothing is right that is homely, and nothing wrong that is handsome. So if a thing be done in good society it must be right, and if in vulgar society it must be wrong. When beauty smiles upon it it is right, but done by ugliness it is wrong. This is not unfrequently the case, for conscience and æsthetics are twin brothers. Pride, which is commendable here, is vulgar there and is detested. Selfishness bedecked with flowers is justified, while ragged, roaring selfishness is not. All that takes place in the cathedral, under the groined arches, in the soft light, amid the music of the sweet-voiced choir and the solemn chant of the ruddy, round, smooth-faced priest—ah! that is religion! But go into a splendid room where 200 or 300 roaring Methodists are sending out their prayers as if projected from catapults, and shouting, cantering hymns—that is vulgar. The other is true religion. [Laughter at Mr. Beecher's expression of countenance.] What is the reason we turn up our nose at unwashed, uncombed fervor? We deprecate their lack of æstheticism. What is beautiful is always right, and what is not is never so. I have seen many men whose consciences act through the auxiliary of self-esteem. These are persons who have not an overweening estimation of self, but who are out of balance. There are some persons, I have observed, who believe that everything they think is right. The ego in them is legislative and interpretive, and if they once say a thing is right you can no more persuade them that they are wrong than you can change the laws of the globe. It is not conscience that is at fault, but intellect. They have said a thing is right, and they stick to it whether right or wrong, and their bigotry becomes their despot. I know men who never were more conscientious than when they turned the screw that drew the last drop of blood out of the poor clerk. So intense is such conscientiousness that nothing can drive it out of them less powerful than bolts of lightning. "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit—there is more hope for a fool." And there is precious little hope for a fool. [Laughter.] There are persons who form their conceptions of what is right through veneration, and they think there is no religion in anything else. When they hear a familiar, colloquial discourse on sacred things they are shocked. As they approach a church their voice grows lower, they perform the virtue of lifting up their hands, and they lay God under an obligation by speaking under their breath. These persons give expression to their religion by looking not to the right or the left. Do I ridicule these persons? I do not. I criticise only what is narrow in them, and I praise their sincerity. But when they turn round and venture to judge me I say to them: "Who are you who presume to criticise my conscience?" I worship by laughing and loving, and by all that makes up manhood. There is nothing in me, no faculty, no imagination, no reason, which I do not bring to God, and that is as good religion as anything else. In this spirit I respect another man's conscience, but do not permit him to judge mine. When we are ignorant of the auxiliaries that work in men's consciences, and of the manner in which they work, we should not presume to set ourselves up as judges. Why should I, who have the sense of beauty, judge another man whose senses are not fitted to appreciate gracefulness? There is one man who is a devotee of art, and there is another who is absolutely dead to every instinct of art—a Stylites who thinks Heaven can be gained only through pinched cheeks and starved bellies. Is he competent to judge the red cheeked Raphael? Both are conscientious men notwithstanding. Parents are sometimes incompetent to judge their children. Take a man who is stiff and precise, who pays every cent he owes, and is careful to get every cent that is owed him, [laughter,] who is wound up every day by prayer, and who runs until winding up time again. He has a merry sprite that has come down to him away back as far as his grandmother, perhaps. What a trouble she is to him! [Laughter.] It is as if an elephant had inherited a canary-bird. [Renewed laughter.] The auxiliaries in the two work so different that the father is not fit to judge his child. Let me read the passage again, as there are some of you who don't read their Bibles as often as they should.

Here Mr. Beecher opened the Scriptures and re-read the text slowly. He continued: Different consciences, are they? Just as different as the foll the own them. It is not enough to say of a thing, "Mine thinks it is right." We must see if it is condemnable in the light of another's conscience. This willingness that others' consciences may enjoy liberty, how quick it takes down arbitrary dictation and bigotry! How many men are there that we know are obstinately lovely in their habits: so lovely that we wish they were in Heaven. [Laughter.] A minister hammers for twenty years upon a theme, and in the end his hearers are not persuaded of anything different from when he started. In a city they can get out of ear-shot of him, but in a village they are bound down and have two opinions, one of their own and one make-believe. [Laughter.] The minister thinks he is right; but is not Christian liberty of more consequence? If every musical note was alike we would only have a monotone. There have got to be bases and tenors and altos and sopranos and all the others to produce the grand, noble choral harmonies. So men are made up of infinite variations of conscience. And the true teacher has cognizance of the special variations of his pupils and essays to bring them into harmonious relations with each other. When I plant golden pippin seeds, it is not because I want golden pippins; I have them already; but I expect something better to come up. When flower-seeds are planted, it is in the hope that new improvements will show themselves. It is at this that the florist's heart bounds with delight. So ought it to be in the garden of the Lord. It is indispensable that men should have this recognition of other's rights, this distinguishing sense of humor and good nature. I wish that men would hate the Pope more than they do. Who is the Pope? You, yourself. He thinks that you should exercise absolute authority over the consciences of all men. So do you. Every man wants to sit in judgment of what is right for everybody else. The Pope of Rome is a good man. He has acted as a good Christian under the most enormous difficulties. Pius IX. and I will sing hymns in heaven together one of these days, and I expect to have some sport with him if humor don't die out in the meantime. [Laughter.] God never ordained any man to have the keeping of the conscience of everybody else. We must judge charitably. I judge charitably of the drunkard. I do not believe that the drunkard will ever inherit the kingdom of heaven, but he may be better than you who are sober. The stingy man may be better than you who are spendthrifts. Those who have tempers—a very bad thing—even if their Vesuvius does burst forth now and then in smoke, do not give the man who has a snow-bank in him the right to claim credit because he has not set it on fire. [Laughter.] Profanity may not be a great crime. There are some men who never wake up enough to swear a good oath. [Laughter.] The man who sees the point of a joke the day after it is uttered, because he never is known to act hastily is he to take credit for that? [Laughter.] I would not have you understand that there is not an infinite difference between good and evil. What I wish to impress upon you is that you judge your brother charitably, and according to how he is made, not according to how you are made.

There is another point, which should form the subject of a whole discourse in itself rather than be a tail for this, namely, the determining power of man's moral sense. All the sects in the world seem to cluster around certain dogmas. Some men are foreordained to be Calvinists, and some are cut out for Arminians. It lies in their nature. A man's benevolence overshadows his nature. He sees Mount Sinai covered with flowers and moss and its ruggedness smoothed from top to bottom. In the rules of his conduct toward his family, his business relations, and his neighbors he has infused a strong sense of benevolence as a fundamental law. Give that man a Bible and ask him if he believes in eternal punishment. Like a magnet drawn through sand he attracts only the iron particles and takes with him nothing of the sand. Love, the recuperating grace of God he takes, but he jumps all about wrath. Speak to him of the wrath that burns, and he calls it an Oriental metaphor. [Laughter.] The hard, dry man would go through the same process and come out with his back packed with texts full of fire and brimstone. [Laughter.] The two men meet, and they become angry and dispute. The one says "You ought to go to hell because you don't believe in it," and the other looks up and says, "If there ain't a hell, there ought to be one for you." [Laughter.] Each follows his nature. Even a book so large as this, [holding up the Bible,] which it took 1,000 years to write, and which was compiled during so many different ages and customs, is not a safe guide for every man to interpret. Men have such diverse natures that it would be strange if they agreed. It is a necessity of their natures to differ on questions of right and wrong. One man preaching the Gospel is not content to say, "Behold the man!" He takes Christ to pieces. He preaches about the prophets and the priests, and the Kings and the law, and tells how they are related. Describing the death of the Saviour, he does not throw back the curtain and let the awful scene bear its fruit in each beholder. He places Calvary in a crucible and analyzes Gethsemane and tells what was said and done, till it almost seems he was present and heard it, he is so sure. He gives you not Christ, but his own philosophizing. Truth is a very different thing from philosophizing. A mother leaves her babe for two days with her sister. She returns, and catching up the little darling covers it with kisses. Am I to ask her, "What is the nature of maternal love? What do you suppose to be the thing in that infant which renders it so attractive to you?" [Laughter.] The Church is going to Babylon because a race of unbearded young ministers has arisen who preach things not in accordance with the old philosophy. They preach the concrete God. Old-style churches have taken alarm, and their alarm is veritable, but I don't see how they are going to get over it until they die, when I guess they will get over their fright. Another application, which I shouldn't mention here because it is spoiling a good sermon. The old idea that the establishment of the church is more important than that this man may suffer, or that man live, is the secret of all persecution. If a heretic stops the way of religion, churchmen say, "Kill him." The world has been saturated with blood in this manner at the hands of men who were just as conscientious as we are; nor do we need to go back very far for illustrations. The President of a theological seminary founds a system of theology, and says that through it is the only way to spread the kingdom of God. All other theologies must be put down. He feels himself justified in saying what he pleases about other men and in revealing their confidential letters for the furtherance of his object. Am I not in the service of God, he says, and ought we not love God more than husband or wife, or houses or lands? It is the same in commercial things. Corporations are said to have no souls. The corporations are only the machinery, the men are the wheels, but there are men who allow their individual conscience to become merged in the corporation. The difference is not one of Popes and priests, between Protestantism and Catholicism. We have signitaries who amount to about the same thing, but the Roman religion requires a corporate conscience, while the Protestant religion allows individual liberty of conscience. It is so through the ramifications of society. There are men who keep a private conscience for their neighborhood and their homes, and a corporate conscience for their business. [Laughter.] It is as if a man would keep two horses for different kinds of work. The private conscience does not feel hurt or condemned by what the corporate conscience does. I beseech you not to domineer over men's consciences, not to neglect your own. Set yourselves by God's grace, and let men's help to you be only as the rounds of a ladder. When I want to set my watch I do not stop the first passer-by, but I go to my friend, who has just taken a solar observation. There is but one true time-keeper. Every man's conscience should be compared with God every day. By doing that you will secure a peaceful life and rest in the Lord when you die.

Mr. Beecher closed with a short prayer, after which the 1,258th hymn was sung. The benediction was then pronounced and the congregation dispersed.

A BOILING LAKE.

The Troy *Times* prints a letter from a citizen of that place, at present sojourning in the Island of Dominica, West Indies, from which the following is an extract:

"It is barely a month since Dr. Freeland, in search of sulphur in behalf of an English company, accompanied by Dr. Nicholls, of this island, with a few servants, started on a tour of exploration. At a distance from town, in an air line, of some eight or ten miles only, yet by the necessarily circuitous route to reach it requiring some days of severe labor, struggling with precipices and deepest vegetable entanglements, they found an old volcano. Its height above the sea is about twenty-four hundred feet. They descended about four hundred feet down the crater to the lake—unheard of before—but which is to rank among the wonders of the world. It is literally a lake of boiling water. It is about half a mile wide and two miles in circumference. In the centre the boiling, foaming water juts upward into a sort of dome several feet higher than the surface, and where the rippling waves break upon the shore the hand cannot be immersed without pain, so high is the temperature. My informant is Dr. Nicholls, who has made two excursions to this lake, who is well known here, and bears a most respectable character. He says the water is very highly charged with sulphur and magnesia."

LEGISLATION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In view of the fact that the Republicans have regained control of both branches of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, the Manchester *Mirror* playfully inquires: How would it do for the next Legislature to meet and pass the following, and then adjourn and go home?

AN ACT TO UNDO THE FOLLY AND INIQUITY OF LAST YEAR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SECTION 1. All public acts and parts of acts passed at the June Session, 1874, are hereby repealed.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21.—The Legislature debated the removal of Treasurer Cardozo all day yesterday, and took a vote at midnight on the adoption of the address demanding his removal. The address was not adopted, the vote being in the Senate, yeas 11, nays 18, and in the House, yeas 45, nays 63. This is regarded as a vindication of Gov. Chamberlain's administration and of the integrity of the present management of the State finances. The Conservatives generally voted to sustain Cardozo.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICANS ALIVE TO THE SITUATION.

THEY ARE UNITED AND WORKING IN HARMONY—THE CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES—WHAT WAS DONE IN FORMER YEARS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Sunday, March 21, 1875.

During the campaign of 1872, Senator Logan, of Illinois, used to embellish his stump speeches in the Western States with a story which had great effect upon his audiences, and which was something as follows: A lady left her two pets, a monkey and a parrot locked up in a room together, and coming back in about an hour saw the monkey squatted upon the mantel wiping the blood from his mouth with evident satisfaction with his proceeding. Of the parrot nothing could be seen but its feathers lying in a heap in the middle of the floor. The lady exclaimed in amazement and anger, "What's been going on here?" and the parrot, coming at the instant from under a sofa entirely denuded of its feathers, answered, aptly, with one of its catch phrases: "Terrible time, terrible time!"

The application of this veracious anecdote to Connecticut politics is obvious to those who are fully acquainted with the facts. The last undoubted Republican success was in 1872, when Gov. Jewell was elected for the last time, and by the small majority of about twenty-five, although his plurality over his Democratic competitor was quite large. Still he was elected, and his success in the Spring made the State certain for Grant in the Fall. If the Republicans had remained in the same condition in which they were then there is reason to believe that they would not have suffered the disgraceful defeats they have met with since. But instead of doing so, they went to work soon after that triumph to cut each other's throats with great vigor. First came the trouble about the Senatorship. Gen. Hawley was the choice of a majority of his party but a few Republicans joined with the Democrats and secured the election of Senator Ferry, who at that time was a little tinctured with Liberalism. Some bad blood was made by this affair, but it might not have led to any bad consequences had it not been for subsequent events. In retaliation the friends of Hawley cut a New-Haven candidate for Governor, and then came the deadly feud between Hartford and New-Haven on the single-capital question. To be the sole capital of the State was not of the slightest value to either city, for the prosperity of each was based upon other and much more substantial grounds. For that very reason they wrangled about it all the more fiercely. The Republicans especially in each city made themselves particularly ridiculous in this matter, and the consequence was that the party was greatly injured. Finally the people adopted a constitutional amendment making Hartford the sole capital, which should have been done years ago, and at last the quarrel died out. During the two years of 1873 and 1874 the Republicans, no doubt, had a time sufficiently exciting to be termed "terrible," and it is quite certain they lost all their feathers, and were in a condition fully as forlorn as the hapless but emphatic parrot. Both years they suffered defeat—a most crushing one when their opponents elected a Democratic Legislature, and were thereby enabled to inflict William W. Eaton upon the country as a United States Senator.

THE REPUBLICANS UNITED AND HARMONIOUS.

The Republicans have at last discovered the folly of these proceedings and this year for the first time since 1872 the party in Connecticut is thoroughly united and harmonious. The candidate for Governor, Mr. James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, is entirely acceptable to all the factions, both from his personal character and his location. He was never concerned in any way in any of the quarrels which divided the party, which is a good thing, but hardly any better than the fact that he lives in the extreme eastern part of the State, and therefore remote from the scenes of the disturbance. Mr. Charles L. English, who is named for Lieutenant Governor, is a citizen of New-Haven, but he never took part in the quarrel and is as popular in Hartford as he is at his own home. The other candidates have likewise been well chosen both as to personal fitness and location. The candidate for Secretary of State, Augustus H. Fenn, is from Plymouth, Litchfield County. Owen B. Arnold, for Treasurer, belongs in the City of Meriden, which is on the northern edge of New-Haven County, while Robert B. Crauford, the candidate for Controller, is of Norwalk, Fairfield County. This question of location appears to be an important one in all parties in all States for some reason which has never distinctly appeared. But since it is so there is cause for congratulation that the Republicans of Connecticut have so fairly distributed the places on the State ticket over the State. But they can expect to derive only a negative advantage from their adroitness in this respect for the Democrats have followed their example. Their candidate for Governor, Charles R. Ingersoll, lives in New-Haven; George G. Sill, for Lieutenant Governor, in Hartford,; Marvin H. Sawyer, in Canterbury, Windham County; William E. Raymond, for Treasurer, in New-Canaan, Fairfield County, and Alfred R. Goodrich, for Controller, in Vernon, Tolland County. If there is any difference the Democrats have a little the best of it in this matter of the distribution of candidates over the State, but it is not sufficiently marked to have any effect upon the canvass. In this respect then, as in that of the personal fitness of the candidates, as has been heretofore remarked, the two tickets stand on an equal footing before the people, and they will be judged, therefore, wholly from a political standpoint. This being the case, an examination of the figures of the last two years is not without interest.

In 1872, as is well known, the State was carried, after a hard fight, for Jewell in the Spring by about twenty-five majority, and in the Fall for Grant by some 5,000. Then came the feuds of which mention has been made, and the effect can be seen in the subjoined figures for the two next years:

THE ELECTIONS OF FORMER YEARS.

	—1873—		—1874—	
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Hartford	9,038	9,423	8,307	10,714
New-Haven	7,084	12,338	9,054	10,672
New-London	4,800	4,091	4,739	4,687
Fairfield	6,792	7,867	6,937	8,274
Litchfield	3,893	4,852	3,886	5,078
Middlesex	2,736	2,627	2,452	2,892
Windham	2,957	1,940	2,710	2,429
Tolland	1,945	1,947	1,888	2,009
Total	39,245	45,075	39,973	46,755

In 1873 there were 2,542 votes cast for the Temperance candidate, making the total vote of the State 86,862, and giving the Democrats a clear majority of 3,288. In the next year, adding the Temperance vote of 4,960 results in a total vote of 91,701, and a clear Democratic majority of 1,809. A close examination of these figures cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive. It will be seen that in 1874, on an increased vote of 4,839, the Republicans succeeded in cutting down the Democratic majority 2,479 votes, or only 265 votes less than fifty per cent. It is apparent, therefore, that in Connecticut, at least, the tide had begun to turn even so early as last year. The Republicans were defeated, it is true, and badly, too, but if they do as well this year proportionately as they did last, these figures show that it is quite within their power to carry the State. Whether they will do it is another question, and one upon which it is not proposed to enter. They are only presented to show how easy it is for the Republicans to succeed if they can improve even slightly upon their record of last year. Previous letters and dispatches have proved that they are more earnestly at work than they were last year or in 1873, and it should by no means be assumed that the Democrats are certain to elect their Governor by the popular vote, nor on the other hand should it be taken for granted that the Republicans will. The best thing for the Republicans to do, as the leaders here themselves say, is to keep hard at work, and not waste their time in the unprofitable business of counting unhatched chickens.

It is hardly possible to apply the figures of 1874 in the several counties to the Congressional election of this year, for the reason that so many considerations enter into the selection of Congressmen which are not found in a contest for State officers. But it should be remembered that while the Republicans were so disastrously defeated in 1873 on their State ticket, there was the gratifying result on Congressmen shown by the following figures:

	Hawley.	Kendall.
First District	12,030	10,764
Hawley's majority, 1,266.		
	Kellogg.	English.
Second District	12,756	12,173
Kellogg's majority, 583.		
	Starkweather.	Bill.
Third District	7,287	6,000
Starkweather's majority, 1,287.		
	Minor.	Barnum.
Fourth District	10,797	12,561
Barnum's majority, 1,764.		

There was, therefore, a large Republican, majority on the Congressional vote in 1873 and, the same candidates being again before the people, it is difficult to see where Mr. Brown and his brother Democrats find the evidence that they are to make a "clean sweep" of all the Congressmen this year. There is another important fact in this connection. In the First District, both Hartford and Tolland gave majorities for Hawley and also majorities for Ingersoll. In the Second District, New-Haven County gave Kellogg 246 majority, while Ingersoll carried it by 5,254. In the Third District, there were no such discrepancies, as both counties gave majorities for all Republican candidates. The same is true of the Fourth District, where the Democrats had majorities for all their candidates in both counties. But the facts as to the First and Second Districts are quite significant, and have doubtless been overlooked by Mr. Brown in making up his slate. It is not intended in presenting this exhibit to assert that the Republican candidates will be elected in the first three districts, but it can be safely asserted that, taken by itself, it does not show that the Democrats are to succeed.

A TWENTY-MILE WALKING MATCH.

A VICTORY FOR DANIEL O'LEARY, OF CHICAGO—WILSON REID, OF THIS CITY, DEFEATED AT THE HIPPODROME LAST EVENING.

The great walking match between Wilson Reid, of this City, and Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago which was contested at the Hippodrome Saturday night, resulted in an easy victory for the latter, Reid giving out after finishing his fifteenth mile. The match, which was arranged after considerable trouble, was walked under the following conditions: Both men to start at the same time from the same line, O'Leary to allow Reid a start of 3,440 yards in twenty miles; the stake to be $500 a side. Each man to select his own judges, who in turn would choose a referee. The contestants were unequally matched as far as physical condition goes, Reid being a tall, muscular person, weighing when in condition nearly 170 pounds, while O'Leary is a comparatively small man, not being over five feet six inches in height and weighing about 150 pounds when in condition. Reid selected Messrs. W. H. Stafford and M. J. Burris, both members of the New-York Athletic Club, as his judges, Messrs. Daniel M. Sterns, of the New-York Athletic Club, and Joseph Carroll acting in the same capacity for O'Leary. After considerable difficulty James Watson was decided upon as the referee, and, as he was willing to act, the other preliminaries to the match were soon fixed, and at 8:28 o'clock the contestants were given the word to start. Both men immediately began to "drive" the pace, the first mile being made in the same time, nine minutes and twelve seconds. The pace in the second mile was even faster, as both men were walking at their highest speed, and almost together during the seven laps. This was the fastest mile made, it being done in eight minutes and six seconds. Both men continued walking together until the ninth mile, when O'Leary drew away from Reid, who, notwithstanding several spurts, was never again able to catch up to his antagonist. At the fifteenth mile, O'Leary had made up the start which he had given Reid and was still keeping up a regular and very fast gait. This virtually decided the race, and when Reid, shortly after finishing his fifteenth, was taken off the track, there was very little, if any, surprise manifested by the audience. O'Leary from this point out slackened his pace to the last mile, which he made in 11 minutes and 42 seconds. The whole distance was done by him in 3 hours 24 minutes and 13 seconds, actual walking time. The referee, had he been at all strict, would have ruled Reid out before he had finished his fifth mile, as up to that time he had made three very noticeable skips. Reid's fifteen miles were finished at 11 o'clock precisely, in 2 hours 28 minutes and 2 seconds. The appended table shows in what time each mile was finished, and the total time after each:

O'LEARY.						REID.					
	Time.		Total Time.				Time.		Total Time.		
Miles.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	Miles.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1...	9	12	..	..	..	1...	9	12	..	..	..
2...	8	06	..	17	18	2...	8	06	..	17	18
3...	9	22	..	26	40	3...	9	22	..	26	40
4...	9	15	..	35	55	4...	9	15	..	35	55
5...	9	28	..	45	23	5...	9	28	..	45	23
6...	9	52	..	55	15	6...	9	52	..	55	15
7...	10		1	05	15	7...	10		1	05	15
8...	9	58	1	15	13	8...	9	58	1	15	13
9...	10	03	1	25	16	9...	10	06	1	25	19
10...	9	49	1	35	05	10...	10	00	1	35	19
11...	9	23	1	44	28	11...	9	54	1	45	13
12...	9	52	1	54	20	12...	10	10	1	55	23
13...	9	23	2	03	43	13...	10	17	2	05	40
14...	9	48	2	13	31	14...	10	36	2	16	16
15...	10	03	2	23	34	15...	11	46	2	28	02
16...	11	14	2	34	48	16...	Reid stopped after making one lap in the sixteenth mile.				
17...	12	24	2	47	12						
18...	12	42	2	59	54						
19...	12	59	3	12	53						
20...	11	22	3	24	13						

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

In relation to the reduction of the capital stock of banks, banking associations, individual bankers and other moneyed corporations and for other purposes.

To amend the charter of the village of Canandaigua.

Providing for the discharge of judgments against persons discharged under the United States bankrupt law.

Submitting to the electors of the town of New-Lots, in the County of Kings, the question of annexation to the city of Brooklyn.

To prohibit fishing near any fishery established by the State.

Amending the act to secure to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors.

To enable the charity foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the City of Buffalo, to sell and convey certain funds.

To permit companies incorporated to navigate lakes and rivers to extend the term of their corporate existence.

To amend the charter of Skaneateles.

To amend the act in relation to the deposit required to be made, and the taxes, fines, fees, and other charges payable by insurance companies of sister States.

To authorize the village of Greenbush to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money.

To amend the charter of the village of Dansville.

Concerning the Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New-York.

Legalizing the acts of the Board of Trustees of the village of Charlotte.

Legalizing and confirming the official acts of William P. Lee as Notary Public in the City and County of New-York.

Amending the charter of the city of Yonkers.

To authorize the Common Council of the City of Rochester to raise money to provide for the deficiencies in the funds of the Board of Public Education.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

A meeting of eight Presidents of the Working Men's Industrial Party was held Saturday evening at the corner of Second avenue and Eighth street, Mr. Joseph Bowers in the chair. Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson was present, and submitted a plan of action, which he thought would be successful in uniting workmen in a body politic. His proposition was to form a general committee comprising the several Presidents of the Industrial Party. Each member should next endeavor to enroll men in the cause, and he thought that at the expiration of six months a united party could be formed which would secure work for its members by their political votes. Such an association would command respect from corporations and employers, and a club might also be formed to act in conjunction with the Industrial Party as the Union League Club does with the Republicans. These views were embodied in a series of resolutions, which were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

A REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

OBJECTIONS MADE TO THE GRADING OF KING'S BRIDGE ROAD—THE REASONS ADVANCED BY THE COMMITTEE—THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

The following report was made to the Council of Political Reform at its last stated meeting:

The committee to which was referred the motion made in the Board of Aldermen Jan. 4, to grade, pave, curb, flag, and widen King's Bridge road, beg leave to make the following report:

The committee propose to consider this measure as one of a large class of similar works in progress and proposed, which are believed to be greatly in advance of the public demand and prejudicial to its interests. The subject is invested with a special interest in view of a general movement of interested property owners, politicians, and the heads of the several departments of the City Government, having jurisdiction, to involve the City in the expenses of a series of new and costly improvements of its rural territory, now amounting to more than half of its whole area. Your committee object both to the doing of the proposed work and to the manner in which it is proposed to do it, for the following reasons, viz.:

First—It has not been petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the proposed improvement, as is required by the charter for such works, but is opposed by a majority of such property owners. It taints the whole measure with suspicion that it was thought necessary to disregard so wholesome a provision of the organic law, placed there for the purpose of putting restraint on the undertaking of uncalled for or fraudulent public works.

Second—The present road, with some inexpensive repairs, your committee has ascertained by careful examination and inquiry, is quite sufficient for the requirements of business or pleasure driving for the section through which it runs; the winding route and heavy grades of the road restricting the travel on it to that which is strictly local and unavoidable.

Third—It is neither a necessary nor suitable medium of communication with the sections of the City lying beyond the Harlem River. There are eight other avenues expensively constructed and maintained, on easy grades and direct lines, connecting the populated wards with the Westchester district, which will always be preferred, whatever improvement may be made in the King's Bridge road.

Fourth—It is not required to furnish additional facilities for residence or business in that part of the City, as appears from the fact that on the 33 4-5 miles of streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth street, and to the west of Central Park and Fifth avenue, which have been completely finished for residences, most of them for three years, but 204 buildings have been erected during the last five years, and many of these buildings have never been occupied. One hundred of these 204 houses were put up on streets that have for a long time been completed and inhabited. It is three years since the great Boulevard was substantially completed. This avenue was intended, and ought from the expense that has been lavished upon it, to combine all the attractions of a metropolitan residence, and yet but two buildings have been put up on this five-mile drive. On the seven miles of streets and avenues bounding the Central Park but thirty-four houses have been built in sixteen years. During the last five years but twelve houses have been built on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth avenues above the Central Park, together making eight miles; but one on the whole four miles of the King's Bridge road; and not one on the two and a half miles of St. Nicholas avenue. Indeed, so uncalled for and premature are these costly provisions for residences in these upper wards, that a considerable retrograde movement of a population that has made a trial of this rural district has set in from the vicinity of the Central Park to the lower wards to such an extent as to sensibly check the inflation of the price of up-town and the depression of down-town property.

Fifth—The large increase of taxation by the expenses of so needless an improvement as the one proposed, is an unjust discrimination against the property and business in the lower part of the City, which are suffering and bringing disaster to all the material interests of the City on account of the almost impassable condition of some of the great thoroughfares, through the neglect to repair them. These obstructions to the transportation of goods and the general commerce of the City is one of the most influential causes that is driving the proper trade of the City to other points, where the public works are conducted less on principles of jobbery and more with a view to attract and retain business. The whole thirty-three miles of these up-town avenues in question, and the King's Bridge road besides, will not aggregate in any given time, one-quarter of the traffic of Nassau street alone, which is not half the width of any of these avenues, and not one-half mile in length. Yet, the condition of this street for several years past has been scarcely safe, and never good. It costs the City $20,000 a year simply to water these up-town avenues, upon which there is too small a population to do this work for themselves, as all the populated portion of the City is compelled to. Not one-half of that sum has been expended in keeping Nassau street in order in either of the last three years. Most of the other great thoroughfares for business below Fourteenth street are left in the same dilapidated state for the want of proper and timely repairs, to the serious detriment of business property and interests of immeasurably greater consequence in sustaining the credit and supporting the expenses of the City Government than all this rural section, present or prospective. The public buildings and property in this lower part of the City have been allowed to fall into a shabby and wasting condition from the same neglect. The City is taxed $52,800 a year for lighting these above-mentioned unused and uninhabited avenues, which is more than $5 each for every person using them. There are miles of avenues as brilliantly lighted as the business part of Broadway, although there is not one dwelling upon them or one person to be seen after nightfall. Whole streets of lamps illuminate nothing but a forest.

Twenty-eight million seven hundred and two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-two cents have been added to the City debt, chiefly within the last three years, for parks and avenues in this north-western section of the City. The yearly interest on this is more than $2,000,000, and is a yearly tax on every man, woman, and child in the City of $2. This does not include the Central Park, which cost $12,324,823 more, and has done more to develop this part of the City than all the public works besides. This is more than double the amount spent in the same time in improving and keeping in repair all that portion of the City below Forty-second street, where nine-tenths of the population and business are found, which pays a large proportion of the taxes, and on the prosperity of which the whole superstructure of the Municipality rests. But for these expenditures on works at least twenty-five years in advance of the demand, the present debt of the City of $118,009,911 29, would be only $89,307,475 37, besides relieving the tax levy of more than $3,000,000 a year for the interest on this increase of debt, and the yearly cost of maintaining these fancy improvements. The expenses of the several departments of the City Government are $5,000,836 82 less and the income from these departments $2,002,765 88 greater in 1875 than in 1870, making a total saving of $7,003,602 70. The increase of the debt and tax levy for the last three years came wholly from the payment of the old Ring claims and the expenses of these up-town improvements. This indicates the true line of remedies. The truth is, the populated and business portion of the City has been for the last five years sacrificed to develop, ornament, and make a market for a section almost exclusively devoted to a small number of pleasure-seekers and real estate speculators.

An elaborate attempt has recently been made from a speculative standpoint, to establish the directly opposite position, in a plea made to the Department of Parks to undertake a series of new and costly improvements on the same rural section that is under consideration, as a measure of relief for down-town tax-payers. The argument is that, as the debt and tax levy and their ratio of increase seem to be fixed and unalterable, the only mode of relief is to increase the amount of property subject to taxation. This can be done only by improving the undeveloped territory in the upper part of the City. The estimated cost of these new works is $7,450,000, which, however, gives but little idea of what their real cost will be, according to all experience in the execution of this class of public works for this City. This position is attempted to be established by showing the greater increase of the assessment valuation of property above the arbitrarily fixed line of Fortieth street over that below it for the last fifteen years. The reasoning is fallacious in many respects, and besides diverts attention from the real object of the proposition, which is the spending of $10,000,000 at least for constructing, and $1,500,000 a year for maintaining, a specified line of ornamental improvements on this same rural section, on which $30,000,000 have been spent during the last five years for the same class of improvements, to little purpose for the present generation at least.

First—This rural section is improperly included in and made to share in the increased valuation of all that large and populated section above Fortieth street. This section has for twenty years been receiving the natural outflow of population from the contiguous built-up wards below, steadily pushing northward the area of its improvements as fast as the demand of population would sustain them. It has been found impossible to advance the population faster into this rural region than the usual social and housekeeping facilities accompanied it, whatever attractive improvements were offered. It is the occupied buildings that have given this increase to the taxable value of this section, not the ornamental improvements lying far beyond, or even its own useful improvements. The demand of the population was the cause and preceded; the improvements were effects and followed. Any one of the numerous railroads that have been run into these upper wards has done more to give them their enhanced value than all the millions that the City has spent on these northern parks and avenues. If this increase of taxable property could be connected with the class and location of improvements already made, which are referred to in this plea as an argument for those it proposes, the financial policy it advocates would be sound, and the argument a good one. But it is not so, as the costly experiment of the last five years has proved. But 204 houses, as has already been stated, have been built during this time on the territory to which the improvements proposed are to be confined, and on which $30,000,000 have been spent in similar improvements within the last five years. One hundred of these houses, however, are the natural outgrowth of the contiguous portions of Harlem centring around Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and are in no way connected with these avenue and park improvements to the west. One hundred and four houses are therefore the net returns of improvements costing $30,000,000, with $3,500,000 of yearly expenses on them on a three years' experiment. Thirty-three out of the ninety-eight miles of streets and avenues laid out on this district were made ready for residences and made attractive by magnificent parks adjoining, but there was no one to build on them, and they remain unoccupied. The tax-paying resources of the City are not increased by these improvements, while this state of things continues, but are rather diminished by weakening the ability of the holders of this property, by the assessments and increased taxes they have caused, to pay taxes on personal property. This particular section, for the improvement of which nearly all the appropriations for up-town improvements for the last five years have been spent, and for which this $10,000,000 more is asked, has increased but thirty-three per cent. in assessed value during that time. According to the statement referred to, the whole section above Fortieth street has increased in the same time seventy per cent., two-thirds of which section has received but a small part of these appropriations, and yet has contributed three-fourths of this assessment increase. This uninhabited and unproductive section of this up-town division therefore cannot be included with any propriety in the built-up portion, as contributing to the increase of assessment value credited to it. Nor can any argument be drawn from the results of the class of improvements already made, to justify those proposed. These improvements are at least one-fourth of a century in the advance of the demand. To add $10,000,000 more in the present financial condition of the City would be worse than an extravagance. It would be a crime.

Second—A part of the difference in the rates of increase of the valuations of this upper over the lower division of the City, indicates the depreciation in the price of property that has been going on in portions of this lower section for the last fifteen years, in consequence of the transfer of much of its population to the upper wards and a scattering of a large number of the remainder to the surrounding country to escape New-York taxation. This depreciation, it is well known, has affected a considerable portion of the dwelling and some of the business property below Thirty-fourth street from ten to fifty per cent. A portion of this advance in up-town valuations, therefore, is only relative, not actual, and to this degree adds nothing to the taxable resources of the City. If the upper division has outstripped the lower in taxable value, it has been in part at the expense of the lower, and to that extent no tax-bearing property has been added to the City.

Besides, the property in the lower section of the City has for a long time settled into a fixed commercial value by its established rate of productiveness, while the up-town property has had no productive, only a speculative, value, until it has been given to it by a demand for its use. This value it has been receiving during these last fifteen years. It is this demand value that fixes the rate of assessment.

Furthermore, the drain to the country of a population that either were unable or unwilling to bear the expenses either of taxation or the advanced prices of up-town property has gone principally from this lower section, thus lessening the demand for its residences and therefore of their value. Swelling the City debt by more up-town improvements will not stop this depletion, but quicken it.

Third—Considerable deductions are also to be made from the figures given of the increase of taxes on the increase of assessed valuation, claimed for this upper section of the City, by the State tax on this increase, which amounts to three-fourths of one per cent. For example: of the $24,904,731 which, according to this statement, the City has received in 1874 as an increase of taxes on this up-town increase of assessment, more than six millions were handed over to the State. The same subtractions must be made through all these calculations. This project, then, of relieving down-town tax-payers, therefore, by up-town park and boulevard improvements, looks to your committee, in the present situation of public affairs, like a repetition of the familiar but futile attempt of bankrupts to retrieve their circumstances by further expansion.

Sixth—But the chief objection which your committee makes to so expensive a luxury as this proposed improvement is that it will add at least $2,000,000 to the debt of the City, and nearly $500,000 increase to the already insupportable burden of taxation for its maintenance. The financial condition of this City does not justify the expenditure of another dollar that is not compelled by the public necessities. The question which the tax-payers of this City have seriously to consider and to settle at once is not expansion, but solvency. The alternatives which cannot much longer be prevented from coming to a practical issue are confiscation or repudiation. Let some of the facts of the present financial situation be considered.

The net debt of the City the 27th of February last, including $1,500,000, the debt of the newly-annexed district, was $118,009,911 29. This debt is a mortgage of 13½ per cent. on every piece of real property in this City. The annual interest on this debt is one-third greater than the whole tax levy twenty years ago. The debt at that time was $15,000,000; and $35,000,000 in 1865.

The next ten years have added $83,000,000 to this fearful load of debt, with nothing to show as asset but these up-town improvements. This increase goes steadily on with the present year at the rate of more than three-fourths of a million per month, unchecked and irresistible, as appears from the monthly statement of the Controller.

The debt in January was..........$114,979,969 93
The debt in February was.......... 115,482,274 82
The debt in March was.......... 116,509,911 28

This debt cannot be explained by the increased expenses of providing for a correspondingly increasing population, for, while the population has increased but ten per cent. during the last ten years, the debt has increased 325 per cent. The per capita proportion of the debt in 1865 was $39 26; in 1875 it is $114 98. Neither is this debit balanced by a corresponding appreciation of the taxable resources of the City, for while the debt has increased 325 per cent. during the last ten years, the assessed value of the real property in the City has advanced but 100 per cent. If this rate of increase continues for the next ten years, this City will owe $200,000,000, on which the annual interest will be $14,000,000. Nothing can prevent such a result except a policy of decided contraction in the system of public works and a radical reform in the fraudulent methods of prosecuting them.

But this enormous accumulation of public debt does not in the least relieve the current burden of taxation. The tax rate has been increasing with the same fatality and in the same high ratio. It has grown from 2-5 of 1 per cent.—as it was in 1825, the same in 1835, 9-10 of 1 per cent. in 1845, 1 1-5 per cent. in 1855 2 16-100 per cent. in 1865—to 3 per cent., which is the rate fixed for the present year, although the population of the City is eight times and the assessed valuation of its property eighteen times greater now than it was in 1825. The rate of taxation has advanced fifty cents on $100 within the past two years. During 1874 the amount spent was $41,966,529 15. The final estimate for 1875 has been increased $1,616,089 94. If the departments require no more this year than they did the last (the indications are that they will) the expenses of the City for 1875 will be $43,522,610 09. There are between 40,000 and 50,000 tax-payers in this City of all grades. The per capita tax, therefore, of each individual tax-payer is more than $1,000 for the present year. This will impose a per capita tax on the population of this City of $43 a year.

Is there no danger, then, that this comparatively small body of tax-payers will be compelled to succumb to this swelling flood of taxation and assessments, and to surrender their property to pay their taxes to the great army of jobbers and public plunderers who are allowed to manage the outlay of the public moneys, as many who have over-invested are continually forced to do? Or may it not be that by a general movement these tax-payers may combine with demagogues to throw off this intolerable burden altogether, and leave the creditors of the City to such remedies as they can find? Will the business of the City sustain such enormous public expenditures? Can the borrowing capacity of the City be much longer maintained under such a manifest drift of public affairs toward bankruptcy?

But there is very little in the present situation of public affairs to encourage the hope that the causes of the present financial difficulties of the City will not continue to gather strength in the future. The indifference of the great body of tax-payers to the management of public affairs, which has been the principal occasion of the present embarrassed condition of the City finances, continues as undisturbed as it has ever been.

Many millions of fraudulent claims upon the City Treasury, most of which is a legacy of the late Ring rule, are pressed for settlement, with a new determination, and with evident encouragement from some of the City officials. New and formidable combinations of politicians and jobbers are making desperate efforts to secure the management of the finance and other departments of the City Government, from which they have been excluded, to some extent, for two years. A demand for up-town improvements has lately been revived, encouraged by some of the officers of the Government, the importunity of a new set of contractors and politicians for jobs and patronage, the necessities of many who have over-invested in up-town property, made desperate by the present depression in business, and stimulated by the annexation of the Westchester district.

Although the City has paid, principally within the last three years, $28,700,000 for the improvement of about twenty-two and a half miles of streets and avenues in the unbuilt-up section of the City which has been designated, there are still more than 150 miles of streets and avenues in the upper portion of the island that have been laid out, but are yet to be opened and improved, besides the newly-acquired territory beyond the Harlem River, which is equal in extent to six-sevenths of Manhattan Island. On all this territory the most extravagant schemes of improvement have been projected, and are being pushed by powerful political and local interests, to carry out which will require hundreds of millions.

The plea that these improvements correspondingly increase the taxable resources of the City is utterly fallacious. Your committee has obtained the following facts from the public records in regard to the influence of the improvements on the Boulevard as an illustration of the effect of such improvements on the taxable value of all the up-town property. The land for the Boulevard was acquired and the work commenced in 1868, was considerably advanced in 1870, and was essentially completed in 1872. The assessed value of the blocks bordering on the Boulevard in 1875 was..........$14,412,425 00
In 1870..........10,811,985 00

Increase of valuation in 1875	3,600,440 00
Yearly interest on the cost of the Boulevard ($7,652,832 47)	535,698 27
State tax on this increase	26,403 00
Lighting	23,200 00
Repairs, Police, expenses, &c.	17,500 00
Watering	5,000 00
Total yearly expenses	607,801 27
Less receipts of taxes on the increase	100,800 00
Yearly cost over increase of taxes	$507,001 27

A part of the indebtedness of the City is represented in bonds, issued for the payment of assessments advanced by the City for the property affected by public improvements, a portion of which this property is supposed to refund. But on various legal pretexts and fraudulent devices this property has been enabled to avoid a part, sometimes the whole, of its proper share of these expenses and throw them upon the City.

1. The whole of such expenses, in every case, has first to be borne by the City, and the interest on the bonds paid, sometimes many years before the assessment on the property is confirmed, when its legal liability to the City for its share in the transaction begins. Six months are then allowed to the property without interest, and three years with interest to pay these assessments, during which time this property is seeking a market at the expense of the City, or means of vacating the assessment altogether. As the property is deeply interested in these delays, its owners are ingenious in expedients to protract them. Thus, the assessment on the improvement on Fifth avenue bordering on and above the Central Park has been delayed sixteen years by stopping the work just short of the point of completion, and is not yet declared. The City began to pay for the Boulevard six years ago. The work has been practically completed for three years, but the assessment has not yet been laid on the property affected, and there is no prospect that it will be for years to come. A large portion of the Sixth avenue, above the Park, has been completed and in use for more than three years, but the assessment was not declared on it till the 10th of December last. No assessment has been laid on the Seventh avenue, although this avenue has been expensively constructed and is expensively maintained by the City, and has for years been devoted to the service of the sporting fraternity. 2. It is the special study and effort of a portion of the property-owners interested in these improvements, and of a branch of the legal profession, to vacate these assessments altogether. Three million dollars of these assessments have been vacated within the last four years. 3. The extravagant and fraudulent manner in which these up-town improvements have usually been made, and the inequalities of the natural surface over which they have been projected, have made the expense of them too great to be borne by some of the adjacent property, which, by coming within the provisions of the law that allows no assessment to be laid for more than half the valuation of the property, avoids the assessment and it is put upon the City. It was a favorite and successful device of the late Ring managers to get possession of sunken property at low prices, obtain a law for its improvement on the Ring methods, and then shirk the assessment on the plea of the insufficient value of the property. For example, the improvement of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street cost $50,000. All the assessment that the property could legally bear was $19,600. The City had to pay the rest. There are miles of such property on the Boulevard and the Eighth and Tenth avenues. The expenses of leveling the rocky hills and filling up the valleys on this King's Bridge road will exempt from assessment a considerable portion of the property on the line of that road for the same reason. While, therefore, the assessment account on the books of the City is reckoned as a credit account, the City is compelled to make up large deficiencies besides its own moiety.

But the manner in which it is proposed to make these improvements on the King's Bridge road is as objectionable as the matter of it. The resolution presented to the Board of Aldermen proposes to substitute day labor to letting the work by contract to the lowest bidder. The reason assigned for this is to furnish work to unemployed laborers. How any greater number of laborers can be benefited by the day labor than by the contract system, unless it is deliberately proposed to make more days' works under the former than under the latter, is not stated by the advocates of this and similar measures. Its real object, and its inevitable operation, however, are manifest, and the objections to it are unanswerable.

First—The financial condition of the City does not justify so costly a means of doing even needed public work. It is a settled principle that day labor on the public works of this City is at least double the expense of contract work, and in many cases is inferior besides.

Second—It is a device for paying private political claims, and making political capital for individuals at the expense of the public treasury, of public morals, and of the purity of elections.

Third—It is a wrong to honest laborers in attempting to divert them from their proper employment in connection with the commerce and manufactures of the City, to the precarious and demoralizing dependence on these political sinecure jobs. If the laboring interest of this City is suffering for the want of employment, it is principally for the reason that such uncalled for and expensive works as the one proposed, and the costly manner proposed for doing it, have created such a burden of taxation that merchants cannot afford to either own or rent proper accommodations here, and have, therefore, been driven to other markets where the expenses do not absorb the profits; and manufacturers have taken their employment to the surrounding country beyond the reach of these consuming tax levies, and commerce is going to other points where it is better protected and less plundered; and capitalists are taking their personal property, and the great middle classes are transferring their residences to the suburbs, where their taxes are reduced from three per cent. in some locations to one-half of one per cent. The truth is, the laboring interest, as well as every other interest in this City, is vitally bound up in its business prosperity. The pretense of interest in the laboring classes that is the professed motive of this bill, and others of this same character that have been presented to the Legislature, is heartless political cant, undisguised, and with a selfish purpose.

It is an insult to the intelligence of any one who is worthy to be an American citizen to attempt to befool him with such stale and transparent demagoguery.

F. B. THURBER,
JOHN FALCONER,
J. M. REQUA,
PHILIP BISSENGER,
H. N. BEERS,
Committee.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

New-England.—Offices established—West Farmington, Franklin County, Me., Gardner Drake, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Martha E. Whitney, Cape Elizabeth Depot, Cumberland County, Me.; Mrs. Hattie A. Evans, South Merrimack, Hillsborough County, N. H.; William H. Stiles, Montgomery Centre, Franklin County, Vt.; Myron McNeil, Watertown, Litchfield County, Conn.

New-York.—Established—Curtis, Steuben County, Orr Smith, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Allen Gifford, Crandall's Corners, Washington County; Ephraim Lainhart, Gaskill's Corners, Tioga County; Anson B. Hamlin, Glenville, Schenectady County; William Bancroft, Harpersville, Broome County; Huron Daniells, La Grange, Wyoming County; Henry Smith, North Gage, Oneida County; Calvin Whitcomb, Port Jackson, Montgomery County; James Fletcher, Valley Stream, Queens County; Edwin A. Strong, West Meredith, Delaware County; William Dewey, Sidney Centre, Delaware County. Discontinued—Morgan's Mines, Columbia County.

Pennsylvania.—Established—King's Bridge, Lancaster County, Vincent King, Postmaster; Spruce Grove, Lancaster County, James Forsythe, Postmaster. Names Changed—Hop Bottom, Susquehanna County, to Foster; Manor, Lancaster County, to Washington Borough, and B. Frank Berg appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mary E. Fields, Allenport, Washington County; Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, Bakerstown, Allegheny County; Miss Nannie B. Imbrie, Beaver, Beaver County; John S. Weaver, Goodville, Lancaster County; Albanus Whitcomb, Jarrettown, Montgomery County; Alfred Mancil, Thornburg, Chester County; Henry F. Kauffman, West Leesport, Berks County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Mrs. Catherine Shreiner, Merchantville, Camden County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—Joseph H. Chambers, Stanton, New-Castle County.

THE PRAIRIE HEN AND THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

A correspondent of a Western paper, speaking of the wholesale destruction of the prairie hen in Illinois and other States, whence this choice specimen of American game is exported to Europe in hundreds of tons, and sold in the English markets at cheaper rates than the native fowls, makes mention of an important fact not generally known. "The prairie hen," he says, "is as useful in destroying grasshoppers as the English sparrow has proved itself in devouring the swarms of worms with which, before the introduction of the little immigrants, we were plagued. There can be no doubt that the wholesale slaughter of the prairie hen in Western States has had its effect in the alarming increase of grasshoppers during recent years. The New-York Association for the Protection of Game, has called attention to the immense numbers of prairie chickens sent on to that city from the Western States for exportation to Europe. This association, while preventing the sale of a single bird in New-York during the prohibited season, is powerless to seize game from other States *in transitu*, and is, therefore, unable to prevent the destruction practiced, but appeals to the protective associations of other States. If residents of our Western States," the communication continues, "would only bear in mind that in protecting the prairie hen they were not only preventing the utter extermination of a noble American bird, but diminishing or perhaps preventing the terrible grasshopper visitations of recent years, they would take more active measures for preventing the destruction of the prairie hen."

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, has appointed Thursday, April 8, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer in that State. In his proclamation he says: "And I respectfully invite the people of this Commonwealth, humbly recognizing their dependence upon the Providence of God, to consecrate the day to His service; and for that purpose to assemble in their respective places of public worship, and by prayer and supplication seek for the forgiveness of our sins and for the continuance of divine mercy toward us as individuals and as a people. Remembering that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people,' let us by our service seek the aid of Him who is 'our refuge and our strength,' in establishing in the hearts of our rulers and of our people the love of truth, of religion, and of justice, and in destroying, wherever it may be found, the spirit of oppression, of hatred, and of strife. Let us invoke Almighty God to remember us always in mercy, to continue to us the bounties and benefactions of His Providence, to be unto us as He was to our fathers, and to ever lead us in the paths of righteousness and of peace."

THE SCHOOL FUND.

DEMAND OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF BUFFALO FOR ITS DIVISION.

As in this City, the Roman Catholics of Buffalo have demanded, through the instigation of Bishop Ryan, that the parochial schools shall be supported out of the school fund raised by general taxation. The petition was considered at a meeting of the committee on Friday afternoon, and certain promises there made are thus referred to by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, a staunch supporter of our public school system:

The Roman Catholic laymen who appeared before the School Committee of the Council yesterday were profuse in their promises of privileges which the public should enjoy, in Roman Catholic parochial schools, in case their petition for a division of the school fund should be granted. The Superintendent would be permitted to visit the parochial schools, to suggest the course of studies, to examine the teachers, and even to appoint them, provided that he selected none but a Roman Catholic. Protestant children might attend the schools. In short, it would take us too long to state all that the civic authority might do, in the management of the parochial schools, if the tax-payers should only be compelled to support them.

Now, what does all this amount to. These respectable Roman Catholic laymen had no more authority to speak for their Church in this matter than so many Protestants. The lay element in that Church is absolutely powerless, dumb, in reference to any matter of religious discipline or administration. The Pope is infallible, and through him so are all the Bishops and priests. They brook no interference from the laity in respect to the education of their children, which Mother Church regards as one of her most sacred duties and prerogatives.

We do not say, be it understood, that these respected laymen were not authorized to make such promises—any promises. But if it ever comes to requiring a fulfillment of them, they will be mightily troubled to prove their authority. As to enforcing a fulfillment, the very idea is preposterous. Gradually the Bishops are securing absolute control over all the temporalities of the Church. Very soon the laymen will have no voice or real interest in the management of the vast untaxed estates which the Church is rapidly accumulating in this country. To suppose that the Catholic laity themselves will be allowed any sort of supervision over the Church's parochial schools is an idle dream, in perversion of all history. To suppose that they can guarantee to Protestants privileges which Roman Catholic laymen would never enjoy, is too absurd for serious consideration.

We speak with full Episcopal warrant in this matter. Bishop Ryan is on record in regard to the degree of control which he exercises over the Roman Catholic parochial schools in this city. It is absolute, unquestioned. In his recent lecture he prefaced a statement with this unequivocal proposition: "Should I to-morrow order all the Catholic parochial schools closed." A doubt that they would be closed under such an order never entered his head. It would be an order from which there could be no appeal. Does Bishop Ryan propose to limit his authority over them in case his parochial schools should be supported out of the general tax? The power to close the schools peremptorily at any moment involves every other degree of authority.

Roman Catholic laymen have simply promised a great deal more than they can perform. Nothing but death is more sure than that all these fine promises would be repudiated without the slightest consideration, just as soon as any non-Catholic elected Superintendent of the Public Schools should have the temerity to act upon them.

SERIOUS STRIKE OF RAILROAD HANDS THREATENED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., March 21.—Large and well-attended meetings of the Mechanics' and Working Men's Benevolent Association have been held in this region to-day by the employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, comprising engineers, firemen, conductors, and road hands. Two thousand men who have been asked to resign their membership in the association have resolved to stand to the union to a man, and relinquish the employment of the company. To-day is the last they will remain in their employment. A large number of the men have been suspended in consequence. Advices received from Mahanoy, Plane, St. Clair, Schuylkill Haven, and other points indicate a bitter feeling against the company. Many new members were installed at the meetings.

FURNITURE.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM HOME, A young Maltese cat. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 14 East 22d st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.
ON AND AFTER THE ABOVE DATE, THE power of attorney heretofore held by LOUIS ROSALINER, Manager of the Bee Hive Manufacturing Company, in the name of M. De Wolf, is now revoked, and the undersigned is not responsible for goods sold him.
M. D. WOLF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure, without draft or current, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, and PRACTICAL. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send for circular with testimonials.
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TAKE NOTICE.—I WILL GIVE $200 TO ANY one who will secure me some light, easy, political position. Address WILLIAM B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ.
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY.
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MARIE ANTOINETTE—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—ATHLETICS—CIRCUS—RACING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Two weeks from to-day the Connecticut election will take place. Our special correspondent sends us from Hartford this morning a careful estimate of some of the principal facts that make for and against the success of the Republican ticket. It will be seen from this account that there is room for a good deal of hard work in the State, and hope that such work will result in victory.

Special interest just now centres in the Valley of the Susquehanna. The floods have done their worst in the Valley of the Delaware, but from Havre de Grace to Northern Pennsylvania there is great apprehension. Much damage has already been done at the principal points near the mouth of the Susquehanna; from Columbia up to the Sunbury bend of the river no danger is immediately apprehended, as the stream is wide and ice-gorges could not easily be formed. At one point, however, just above Columbia, as we hear, there is an island of drift-ice of enormous height, not yet wide enough to close the stream. At Millersburg, near the mouth of the Juniata, considerable alarm exists, and there is a possibility of a destructive freshet there unless the ice begins to move out gradually and soon. At the next great bend of the Susquehanna, northwardly, the ice was choked in various places, making Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and other towns liable to attack from the floods. The cold snap of the past two days has lessened the immediate danger from sudden breaking up of frozen streams throughout the country. But a rapid thaw would now be seasonable, and such a change would be most disastrous in that portion of Pennsylvania to which we have just referred. A glance at the carefully prepared map printed on another page gives a clear idea of the position of the localities which have just been visited, or are now threatened, by freshets.

There is a wholesome tone to the language used by Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, in his recent veto of the Floating Debt bill. With a courage which is not too common in executive documents, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN says plainly that there is one objection which, if there were no other, would forbid his approval of the act, and that is the character, as a whole, of the commission named to carry out its provisions. The duties imposed on the Commissioners require "the highest character for intelligence, honor, and incorruptibility which the State can furnish;" and, in his opinion, the "commission named in the act does not meet the demand." This is not mincing matters, and it is precisely what the State of South Carolina, as well as many others, greatly needs. A plundered and misgoverned community must examine men as well as, and even more than measures, and a little bold denunciation is of the highest value.

The Council of Political Reform had submitted to it at its last stated meeting a very elaborate report on the subject of certain improvements to the King's Bridge road. It is, however, something more than an argument on the details or immediate effects of this single project. It is a general review of the whole subject of improvements in the part of the City which, with some justice, the report calls "rural." In making this review the authors of the report have essayed an outline of the history of the boulevard system, and a minute analysis of the consequences that have resulted from its adoption. The facts recited are certainly striking, and are presented with clearness and energy. Without entering, at this moment, on the merits of the question, which is a very important one, we take the liberty of calling our readers' attention to the report.

Our readers will be repaid by a perusal of the letter we publish this morning from West Virginia. It gives a very interesting account of the causes which led to the present somewhat peculiar condition of politics in that State, and describes the course of public opinion before and during the war. Owing to a series of romantic stories which have from time to time been circulated with reference to the mountain region of Virginia, a very mistaken notion has obtained concerning its people which our correspondent's letter will serve to correct.

It is evident that polite literature of the "Bric-à-Brac" kind is not unknown to some of the frequenters of our gambling saloons. One of these resorts of the lower order was broken up on Saturday night. A visitor when called to give an account of himself, replied, with a happy plagiarism of SHERIDAN'S attempt to palm himself off as WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, that he went to the den "to read the *Christian Union*." This, however, was not quite so close an imitation as the reply of a noted Senator from California who was picked up drunk one night on Pennsylvania avenue, and when asked his name gave, with great solemnity, that of the then Secretary of State.

LOUISIANA AGAIN.

The determination of the Republicans to call up the subject of the conduct of affairs in Louisiana will delay the adjournment of the Senate a number of days, and has already opened the flood-gates of talk on the Democratic side. The only advantage that we can see from this lies in the fact that the country will have a chance to make some slight acquaintance with the abilities of a number of the new Democratic Senators, and with the present views of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON. How far this may compensate for the weariness of additional debate on a subject already worn threadbare, every one can judge for himself. We have already had a taste of Mr. EATON'S quality, and are not surprised at its strong "Bourbon" flavor. Mr. KERNAN, of our own State, has made his maiden Senatorial effort, and it does not seem to have been remarkable in any way. Mr. JOHNSON has removed the covering from the jar that contains the genie of his eloquence, and it would be rash in any one to predict the extent of the consequences. It is promised us that we shall hear from the dashing Confederate raider who has succeeded to Mr. SCHURZ'S seat, and also from the ex-member of the Confederate Congress who represents the reactionary little community of West Virginia. It is not impossible that even so familiar a topic as the Louisiana question may acquire a little fresh interest when treated from the standpoint of Senators who have studied our institutions under the flag and in the Congress of the Confederacy, but we confess that the prospect is not encouraging.

The country would, we have no doubt, be gratified if the "debate," of which the Democrats have assumed the monopoly, should throw any light on the positive policy of the Democratic Party in regard to the Southern question; but of that there is no probability, for the very obvious reason that there is no such policy, and no capacity or apparent inclination on the part of the Democratic leaders to form one. Of negative propositions on this question there is a plenty and to spare. But we should say that the most obtuse of Democrats might see that negative propositions are not entirely equal to the demands of the occasion. Every one knows now what the Democrats, if they attained power, would not do. Every one who has any interest in the subject at all would like to know what the Democrats will do. It is ascertained, for instance, that the party would not use the military power of the Federal Government to enforce the later amendments to the Constitution. It would not undertake to repress the White League of Louisiana, if it should decide to control an election by violence, actual or threatened. It would probably not interfere in any attempt on the part of the white people, in any State, to practically deprive the blacks of their political rights. These things are sufficiently plain from what we know of the tendencies, sympathies, and opinions of the Democrats. But there our friends stop. They do not accord us any information as to what they would deem it their duty to do in cases as to which they so fiercely condemn the Republican policy. If the revival of the discussion of the Louisiana question afforded any ground for hope that we could learn more on this interesting point, it would be worth while to revive it. But after the Democrats have talked for thirty or forty hours more, we shall know no more about it than we do now.

In the meantime, while the Senate is going through the curious form of a debate in which only one party shares, and where every one knows substantially what will be said, and while the Republicans are patiently waiting for the flow of speeches from the Opposition desks to exhaust itself, our dispatches from Louisiana indicate that the award of the House Committee for the settlement of the difficulties in that State is more and more likely to be accepted. What now remains is for the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the Committee of Elections of the lower house to submit the award of the Congressional Committee as their own report, and for the House to adopt that report and seat the members designated in it. If these remaining steps can be taken it will happily be of little consequence what the United States Senate may have to say about the conduct of the President in the past.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

The cable has kept us pretty well informed of late about the "revival" now going on in England; but we think it may safely be said that the revival in which people here take the greatest interest at the present moment is that of trade. There has been rather a long period of depression, though not longer, and certainly not more severe, than we had cause to anticipate as the result of the panic of 1873. For a long period preceding that occurrence, there had been a great outward show of prosperity, but it was hollow and unsubstantial. Since then, everything in commercial affairs has been gradually placed on a firmer basis. In private life, people have been economizing, and have brought expenditures to a proper level with their incomes. It is impossible, under these circumstances, that trade can remain in a depressed condition. The country has been steadily increasing in wealth during the past year, and one sign of that is to be seen in the very large amount of Government bonds which we have brought back from abroad for domestic investment. The capital invested in our various railroad bonds has also been greatly increased, and the demand for them grows larger every day. Matters, then, are in excellent train for a good year's business, and when the Spring trade fairly opens, we may safely consider that we are entering upon a period of sound and solid prosperity which can only be interrupted by some wholly unlooked for disaster.

The arrival of a totally new Winter during the past week has been against us, and the attempt on the part of certain speculators to force up the price of gold has also exercised an unfortunate influence. It is not always easy to ascertain who are the prime movers in an operation of the latter kind, the rumors of the "street" being sometimes rather untrustworthy. That veteran stock-jobber, DANIEL DREW, was said to be a ringleader in the gold corner, but he denies it, as a matter of course. It was reported last week, on apparently good authority, that the Adams Express Company was also helping to lock up gold. Our reporters brought us that information last Wednesday, and we believe that there can be no doubt as to the fact. This company has lately been playing rather a prominent part before the public, but we venture to say that it will not be found a judicious one in the long run. It would be difficult to decide whether it has been more injured by its own acts than by the singular line of defense pursued by its advocates and retainers. When a company of this kind departs from its legitimate sphere of operations, it is pretty sure to inflict a serious blow upon itself. The public will not forget that the new postal tax was practically inflicted by and for the benefit of the Adams Express Company; and the public usually manages to resent an injury of this kind. If it now entered—as it did last week—into so unpatriotic and mischievous a plot as that for the creation of a "corner in gold," with the immense risks to trade which that trick necessarily occasions, it would only have itself to thank if it smarted severely for it. The day is probably not far distant when gold gambling, carried on to this extent, will become so odious that no one will have the hardihood to be found engaged in it.

The gold clique has probably reached the end of its tether for the present, and it is impossible in any case that the "corner" can hold much longer, for large amounts are now on their way from abroad. With this cause of disturbance removed, and with the arrival of fair weather, we do not see what is to prevent an immediate revival of business. People are ready for it. The general feeling is one of confidence and security. The general public are in the humor to spend money more freely than they have done for months past, and that very feeling in itself will bring about an active business. Wholesale dealers know that stocks in the hands of their customers have fallen low, and must soon be replenished. With a little sunshine and warm weather, the dry goods trade, and all departments of business connected with the furnishing of houses, must necessarily receive an active impetus. The "marriage season" is near at hand, and we wish we could prevail on our people to buy "trousseaux" and all such necessities at home rather than abroad. The practice of sending so much money abroad is doing great mischief, and we do not know how landlords who ask and receive a high rent for their stores think their tenants can go on if they, and the wealthy class generally, import everything they use from other countries. Between "absenteeism," and the custom of importing articles of everyday use from across the Atlantic, our own trade is seriously injured. This, however, is too great a subject for us to enter upon to-day, although we shall shortly ask the serious attention of our readers to it. At present it is sufficient to point out that the business world is now on a good footing, and that there is every reason to anticipate a thoroughly prosperous year.

"NOBODY'S BUSINESS."

Apropos of hunting down such public nuisances as policy-shops, gambling-houses, and "doctresses," a correspondent of THE TIMES the other day inquired whose business this might be. Whose business is it to proceed against organized wickedness, corporate violation of private rights, and every form of public oppression? Whose indeed? The only immediate answer to this is that it is everybody's; yet it is notorious that what is everybody's business is nobody's. Therefore, as a rule, nobody attends to it. Our correspondent says that a tenant on his street habitually leaves the snow and ice on the sidewalk in front of his premises, contrary to law. The attention of the patrolman on that beat is called to the fact; the officer reports it at the station; the station reports it at head-quarters; head-quarters reports it to the Prosecuting Attorney, and by the time it reaches that functionary the complaint has naturally lost some of its original force; the bolt is spent. Accordingly, nothing is done, though the Prosecuting Attorney, who has his docket full of just such circumlocutory complaints, promises to attend to it in due season. Meantime the negligent tenant avoids the expense of removing snow, and maintains in front of his house a nuisance in defiance of law and good neighborhood. Under an imperial government that man would be haled before a tribunal within an hour of his omission of duty, and be made to smart for his offense so that he would never again be liable to such an accusation. But we do not want an imperial government, nor anything like it; therefore, we patiently bear with nuisances which own their existence to everybody's unwillingness to prosecute. Manifestly, Mr. A does not like to complain against Mr. B that he neglects his sidewalk or keeps a dog which is a terror to the street. That would not only be "unneighborly," but very many of the people who would be glad to have B's sidewalk better kept, or his dog chained up, would fail to give A credit for the moral courage with which he has thrown himself into the breach as the champion of a distressed neighborhood. Our friend Philanthropos is a good fellow; but shall he daily go through the columns of the *Herald* and hunt out the Mesdames IHL and prosecute them before he sleeps? Or shall he bring the case to the notice of the Police and demand that they do their duty? If he expects anything of the Police, he must be complainant and furnish proofs; he must be a prosecutor. "The proper authorities" shrug their shoulders. Nobody is prosecuted. It is nobody's business.

Corporations are the worst foes which private rights have to grapple with. A man who has a fight with a railroad is like Tom Thumb against the Giant Blunderbore. People complained of the street-car companies, that they practically took full possession of the thoroughfares by putting down rails in the middle and piling up snow on the sides. Nobody seemed certain whether this had the sanction of law; and, although there was much private indignation, and some sporadic fighting, nobody ventured to try conclusions with the corporations till several wealthy citizens, who could afford the expense, associated themselves together for that purpose. It was formerly a common thing to see omnibus horses, animals on the way to market, and brute beasts generally, abused in this City in such outrageous fashion that sensitive persons were fairly sick with horror or enraged at man's brutality. There was a law for the defense of the dumb beasts; the policeman did not seem to see the outrage, and the friend of humanity who interfered usually got the worst of it. Mr. BERGH finally gave an individual expression to public opinion, and vigorously prosecuted all offenders. In that direction, at least, there has been reformation. Mr. COMSTOCK has constituted himself into a society for the suppression of another great public nuisance. The publication and circulation of debasing literature is a crime. Abstractly, it was the business of the Police authorities to proceed against it. But somehow it was easier to attend to the complaint of a man who was crying out that his safe had been robbed, or that his head had been broken, than to lay snares to catch the secret villains engaged in a foul business. Now, we cannot find COMSTOCKS and BERGHS for every variety of public nuisance. Men are ready to volunteer for any forlorn hope to find the secret of the North Pole, or to navigate the unseen currents of the air; but to invoke the law for the detection and punishment of offenders against public morals, comfort, and convenience—this sort of heroism gives us pause. Moreover, it is a kind of public service which does not pay, and earns no thanks.

It should not be everybody's business—and therefore nobody's—to proceed against these public nuisances. People who pay taxes for the execution of the laws have a right to demand that they shall be executed with thoroughness and promptitude. Our correspondent, referring to a complaint against one who continually defied the sidewalk ordinance, asked, "Is it not likely that, in the multiplicity of business in the office of the Prosecuting Attorney, he will fail to attend to a paltry prosecution against a man four miles from his office?" Quite possibly. But why should this state of things forever exist? Why should there be no function of a municipal government with sufficient vitality to reach out and seize *all* offenders, big or little, against public order, decency, morality, and security? It must be confessed that we are very poorly served in the matter of protection against what are called the minor criminals and offenders. Some of these are by no means "minor" offenders. Mr. COMSTOCK, for example, does not consider that the creatures whom he pursues are small trespassers. But until he began his movement their abominable traffic thrived without serious check. When we have a complete police and judicial system, all the laws will be faithfully executed; and it will not be necessary in a great city to organize neighborhood associations for mutual protection against the lawless.

EARLY AND LATE SUCCESS.

Among the brilliant articles which appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* at the outset of its career, was one on "Success," in which the writer expressed his firm conviction that half the failures in life arise from lack of faith and of patience. His belief appeared to be that the ability to do certain work being admitted, the man who persistently sticks to it, buoyed up with a firm belief in himself, will succeed. We called attention lately, apropos of the death of Mr. TIMBS in reduced circumstances, to the number of literary aspirants, and the unfortunate amount of faith and patience they too often exhibit. But their sad plight arises from faith and patience based on misdirected efforts. Such persons have made the radical error of adopting a vocation for which they are not qualified by nature or education. It is a fact to remember that when SCOTT found himself famous as the author of *Waverley*, he was over forty years of age. Mr. GREVILLE is again and again, in his *Memoirs*, expressing his surprise at the gradual blooming of a very slowly-developing plant in the person of Lord PALMERSTON. He can scarcely credit that he is the man who has held office for so many years and never distinguished himself, and is amazed and, evidently, almost provoked at the tributes which the Foreign Office clerks, although detesting PALMERSTON, pay to his ability. In commercial life, too, many instances might be cited. Mr. PEABODY at forty was the possessor of but very moderate means, and men have died millionaires in this City, at eighty, who were in sorry plight enough much less than forty years before.

A more remarkable instance of faith and patience is not to be found than is afforded by the life of HOWE, the inventor of the sewing-machine—destitute at thirty, a millionaire six years later. Such men were, we doubt not, pursuing a congenial vocation, cheered and supported by faith and patience amounting to conviction that they would pull through in the long run. Very early success is not to be much desired. It has marred many careers, and not unfrequently been fatal. Even PITT'S best friends regretted very often that he had not an experience of men and affairs to assist his judgment, and both his own decay, and that of his brilliant follower, CANNING, was in no slight measure attributable to the fatigues incidental to an abnormally early struggle. The most brilliant advocate the British Bar has known, certainly during the current century, if not at any period, died worn out by the tremendous toil which his fame had forced upon him, just as his contemporaries were attaining the flower of their strength. Early success gave NAPOLEON that overweening confidence in himself which ultimately proved the rock on which he wrecked his Empire. Would WASHINGTON have had the prudence, the judgment, and the moderation by which we profit to-day, had he been intrusted with the supreme command twenty years earlier? It was, too, ripe experience and profound political research and observation which, almost as much as capacity, enabled CAVOUR, who did not enter Parliament till thirty-nine years old, to serve his country with such success. And then, moreover, the man who succeeds late has the better chance of making a "good end." NAPOLEON died regarded as a stupendous nuisance. MARLBOROUGH saw himself disgraced before he sank into imbecility. There is indisputably a wonderful fascination in early success. PITT, the arbiter of the British Empire at four and twenty; BYRON, the poet of the age at thirty; NAPOLEON, directing the destinies of France at an age as early—dazzling indeed! But, nevertheless, we think PALMERSTON, the most popular of Prime Ministers at eighty, and who rode twenty miles the Summer before his death, had the best of it, even although he was an obscure member of the Government until past middle age.

A LESSON FROM NEW-ZEALAND.

In a very short item of news which came to us the other day from New-Zealand, there lies the exemplification of a principle in the management of native tribes which renders it worthy of more than passing notice.

Until comparatively a few years ago, the British Government reserved to itself all power of dealing with the aboriginal New-Zealanders, and through that reservation, and the way in which authority was exercised in the Colony, much injustice was sometimes done. The manner in which the lands belonging to the natives were acquired and afterward disposed of was long a source of very just complaint. But it was only one of many grievances, and a chronic state of animosity, breaking out from time to time into active warfare, prevailed for many years. The immediate cause of the last struggle was the election of a native King by the disaffected Maori Chiefs, and the bold assertion of his pretensions in the face of the British authorities. To resist the claims thus put forward, and which were regarded in London as a defiance of the Government of the country, a large military force was sent to the northern island. We believe that at one time this amounted to not less than ten thousand men. A war which lasted several years was the consequence, but it led to very little satisfactory result. The colony was kept in a state of turmoil and danger. The assertion of a policy of force against the natives led to reprisals, such as semi-savages will always adopt, against innocent and unarmed settlers. A state of irritation was everywhere maintained. Many valuable lives were lost, much money was expended, the interests of the colony were jeopardized, military blunders (due to the difficulty of dealing with an undisciplined force) were made, and many empty victories were won. But the natives were neither conquered nor disciplined. The colonists as well as the people in England grew out of patience at the apparent worthlessness or even danger of a war policy. For a long time the colonists declared that, if the matter were left to the local volunteer forces, consisting, as they largely do, of men accustomed to bush life, peace could sooner be obtained than by the best exertions of an army of the regular troops far larger than the country had yet seen. At last the British authorities acted upon the suggestion that was for some time dinned into them. The imperial troops were withdrawn, and the colonists were left to their own resources. A policy of peace was at once tried, and the wisdom of it is now made apparent.

The latest piece of intelligence is to the effect that the Maori King has come forward voluntarily, practically acknowledging the superiority of the white man's Government, and asking to live, in the future, on terms of friendship with it. The most cordial relations now exist between the natives and the colonists—relations such as never before were obtained. And this has been secured as the result of peace and patience. As soon as the colonial authorities had the business in their own hands, they put aside the sword, and even treated native offenses with leniency. They regarded the Maoris as a race of untutored savages for whom every allowance should be made, and this principle was loyally accepted by the people also. Crimes against the Maoris grew to be of very rare occurrence, and offenses committed by them, although at first they were often of a serious nature, were systematically treated as if provocation excused them, and the character of a savage nature was to be considered in extenuation of them. Meanwhile public works were pushed along. Roads and railroads were constructed. Lands belonging to the natives, when wanted by the settlers, were honestly bought and paid for, and were speedily cultivated or put to some useful purpose.

This policy soon began to have the desired effect. The natives saw that they had nothing to fear from the colonists. Then confidence increased, and with it they no longer committed any depredations upon the settlements. They rapidly appreciated the importance of cultivating the land. They saw their own property improved and increased in value wherever roads or other public works had been undertaken by the Government. By degrees their feelings of animosity faded away, until now we see them, as we have said, expressing a desire, the sincerity of which need not be doubted, to be admitted as a part of the integral population, and to co-operate in all that may be best for the interests of the colony.

We do not say that this has been obtained without some sacrifices or without the exercise of very great forbearance on the part of the white population. But the cost is nothing compared with the value of the results. A peace policy has accomplished in a very short time that which the armies of England in many years failed altogether to effect, and the lesson it affords is too valuable to be lost. We do not intend now to apply it in any detail to the problem of managing the native Indians of our Western Territories. We need not do so. But it is worthy of remark that of all aboriginal races the Maori approaches in personal character and capabilities more nearly than any other to the American Indian; and consequently the subject with which we have been dealing acquires a more intimate connection than it might otherwise have with the question of our Indian policy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR SPRAGUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in a recent leader you refer to a caucus correspondence, and use my name in its connection. You conclude from it that members of a political party are permitted private judgment. I shall prove to you at a later day that you are in error, provided you allow me the use of your columns for that object. To do so I am aware I must displace the caucus organ from his position. That I can do with the greatest ease. Publishing the correspondence was no act of mine. I designed it in confidence, as between myself and my political associates. Its publication was to secure private interests. I rejoice that it failed of its object. It is manifest that excessive zeal, devoted to prevailing power, has greater considerations for personal interest than for the public weal. Trace the career of any individual thus circumstanced and you will find the same devotion to dominant power, regardless of party or principle. The financial portion of the correspondence you also refer to. At a later period, if permitted access to your columns, I shall endeavor to make my views on that subject plain. In brief, now, my financial model is that of England, Prussia, and Russia, to the exclusion of that of France, Austria, and Spain. The latter has all the forms of the former, but their effect is destroyed through erroneous direction. Entire reliance on paper money, or on any one representative of value, will never secure business stability or prosperity. Our progress toward specie payment is by stifling values, and not, as is generally understood, by their increase: coercion of values in lieu of their direction in all their strength and vigor. I adhere to the greenback, as a measure of defense only. Our intimate relations with the first three powers above named render the employment of the greenback, separate from all legal relations with coin, as a vital necessity, inasmuch as the irregular drain of coin from our country, on the principle of gravitation, the less tending toward the greater, would otherwise at times find us with the bottom out. The whole sum of a nation's values must exhibit a general organization, must have an artificial life, and be independent of specie payments. The latter may direct the life after it has been constituted; it can never of itself create an artificial life embracing all values, except where such are weak and inactive. France can, as we can, secure specie payment by a constant purchase of coin; but this, in its relation to industries, is the same as sustaining a large standing army to balance the social state—too costly to be permanent. The French specie payment is local. The extremities of France are dead. The Cobden treaty gave the finishing touch to the dissolving industries of France, as our English treaty, in opening our markets free to the Canadians, gave the finishing blow to our fisheries, the school of the American sailor, the personnel of our national marine. We must employ a central agency, to be constituted from a portion of the whole sum of the nation's values, requiring no new representative value, and almost regardless of the nature of the old, their division or partition, their direction, being of the most vital concern. The design is to effect life, as I have stated; to constitute a life embracing all values that a nation possesses, similar to the life the streams form for ocean, (gulf streams,) the air currents, and circuits for the air, the circulation for man. There is nothing of sentiment in all this; but an actual movement of substantial values, uniform and regular, can be secured, on which the whole sum of a nation's values will form. Nature furnishes the guide, man has demonstrated an artificial agent, as in the operation thereof in the systems of England, Prussia, and Russia. Finding in nature, and confirmed by art, positive confirmation of my views, I make no mistake in boldly promulgating them. On a foundation thus formed, specie payment can have easy action, and the political and social structures can have stability, but not otherwise. When business interests become still more hopelessly involved, and political and social affairs experience still greater dissolution, then I shall hope that my views will have lodgment in the public mind, at least with those who have sufficient intelligence to convince them that present private interests can never be secured amid a dissolving political and social state.

W. SPRAGUE.

EDGEWOOD, Friday, March 12, 1875.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no way by which the "Force bill" can be adopted so as to apply only to the State of Maine? In such an event I would suggest that the ex-Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, be "non-habeas-corpused" and kept in limbo until the odious measure introduced by him should be repealed. Perhaps by the time such an event would transpire the "dinners" and "champagne suppers" provided by the Adams Express Company would be so well digested that there would be no danger of that wayward gentleman suffering from the nightmare. Two weeks ago the postage on the daily and Sunday TIMES was twelve cents; this week twenty-three. As there are very few millionares in these parts, the people will be forced to club together and subscribe to a single copy of the only exponent of truth and justice—THE TIMES. A cargo of old *Tribs* passed down on their way to the City last night.

PENCIL DOT.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Friday, March 19, 1875.

QUITE LOGICAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have for a long time been a reader of your excellent paper, and have always admired the pure tone and truthfulness of your editorials. I am a friend of free education, and take deep interest in the public schools of our City, and hope to see them kept free from all political, sectarian, or other foreign interference, believing that a good common school education is a blessing to the mass of the people, and that the reading of the Bible will harm no one. I wish to see our schools kept free to accomplish the object for which they are intended, viz., the education of all—high and low, rich and poor, native or foreign born.

But I see, by reading your paper, that some of our Roman Catholic friends protest against paying taxes in support of the public schools, and want a portion of the taxes intended for school support devoted to maintaining schools in which their own religious faith may be taught.

I also see that our German citizens protest against the exclusion of their language from the schools and ask that a great portion of the time now devoted to the English branches be devoted to German. It will not now be surprising if the "Heathen Chinee" should bring forward his language, ask that Confucianism be taught in our public schools, and that at least six hours per day be devoted to the study of their peculiar hieroglypics.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have a mild protest to make. I am one of that maligned class known as the old bachelors, and therefore want my school tax remitted on the ground that I have no children, and therefore have no use for the public schools.

In the name of the brotherhood of old bachelors I say let us have "a square deal all around."

OLD BACHELOR.

FORDHAM, (Twenty-fourth Ward, New-York,) Saturday, March 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Mme. Ristori is to act in "Marie Antoinette" at the Lyceum Theatre to-night. At the Park Theatre Mr. Frank Mayo is to appear in "Davy Crockett." Mr. Nixon will benefit by a grand miscellaneous entertainment at the Hippodrome, and several important changes are to be effected in the programme of the Olympic Theatre. No tidings of moment are received from other sources.

FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.

A season of French opera bouffe will be entered upon at the Lyceum Theatre this evening week. On that date Mlle. Marie Aimée will have returned to this City, and that vivacious lady and capital comedienne, with the co-operation of the artists who lately, under her leadership, delighted Havana audiences, will at once appear in "La Jolie Parfumeuse."

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A collected edition of Mr. Gilbert's dramatic works is in the press, in London, and will shortly see the light.

The Holborn Theatre in London will reopen shortly for the performance of melodrama, under the management of Mr. Horace Wigan.

After a long absence, attributable to ill-health, M. Bressant has reappeared at the Théâtre Français, in the "Verre d'Eau" of Scribe.

The comedy with which Mr. Hare will commence his season at the Court Theatre, in London, is by Mr. Coghlan, a member of his company. It is to be followed by a comedy of Mr. Gilbert.

M. Sardou's "Nos Bons Villageois" has been revived at the Gymnase-Dramatique. M. Pradeau as *Morisson père*, and M. Lesueur as *Grinchu*, resume their original parts. M. Landrol takes the *rôle* of the *Baron*, created by M. Lafont. Mme. Fromentin is *La Baronne*, and M. Ravel, *Floupin*.

M. Laroche and Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt are the latest additions to the *sociétaires* of the Comédie Française. The following is the list, in the order of precedence: Women—Mesdames Nathalie, Madeleine Brohan, Ricquier, Jouassain, Provost-Ponsin, Favart, Guyon, Dinah Félix, Croizette, and Sarah Bernhardt; men—MM. Got, Delaunay, Talbot, Maubant, Bressant, Coquelin, Febvre, Thiron, Mounet-Sully, and Laroche.

The season of Italian opera at Covent Garden will commence on to-morrow week. The company includes Mmes. Patti and Vilda, Mlles. Marimon, D'Angeri, and Scalchi, Mlle. Emma Albani, Signori Nicolini, Bolis, Marino, Graziani, Cologni, Bagagiolo and Ciampi, and MM. Faure and Maurel. Mlle. Zare Thalberg, a daughter of the pianist, is to speedily make her début. "Semiramide," "Romeo e Giulietta," with Mme. Patti, and "Lohengrin" are among the promised novelties.

The chief attraction of Her Majesty's Opera during the ensuing season will be the first performance in England of Wagner's famous opera, "Lohengrin," of which Mr. Mapleson, says the *Echo*, has secured the sole right. The version used will be that which was so successful at Bologna. The cast will be unprecedentedly strong, Mlle. Titiens being the *Ortruda*, Mme. Nilsson sustaining her original part of *Elsa*, while Signor Campanini will personate *Lohengrin*. Sir Michael Costa will superintend the production of the opera.

In the suit brought by M. Debrousse against M. Halanzier, Director of the French Opera, the judgment of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine is against the plaintiff. M. Debrousse claimed, under agreement, a box in the new theatre, corresponding in position and number of places to that which he rented in the old house, Rue Le Peletier. M. Halanzier assigned him one in the new edifice, similarly situated, but which, by the exigencies of construction, contained eight places, and claimed payment for the two additional, which M. Debrousse refused. The court decided that the defendant had fairly carried out his agreement, and was entitled to the extra sum.

COROT, THE FRENCH PAINTER.

The *Athenæum* of March 6 says that a correspondent has sent it the following notes on Corot:

"I wish young English artists would follow Corot's great advice. A deaf and dumb pupil of his, at his first visit, got from Corot a piece of paper on which was written 'Conscience.' The young fellow was so impressed by this, that in copying one of his master's beautiful pencil drawings, he even tried to imitate a stain of glue. Corot, when he saw it, smiled, and said, or at least wrote, '*Très bien, mon ami, mais quand vous serez devant la nature, vous ne verrez pas de taches.*' Until his last illness, he was the most delightful companion. He rose very early when in town, and worked hard all the morning. His studio was full of unfinished works, labelled with the names of the dealers, amateurs, &c., who had purchased them years before. He only worked at a picture when he felt drawn toward it. Everybody knows how charitable he was, never refusing to give. One morning a dealer had come to pay him a small sum, 500 francs. While they were talking, a poor woman with two children came in; her husband, a model, was very ill, they had nothing to live upon, &c. Corot said he had no money—could give her nothing—his purse was at home. He then pushed her gently toward the door, and calling to the dealer, asked him for the 500 francs; it was a single note, and, placing it in the woman's hands, he pushed her again out of the studio, saying, 'I have no change.'

The obsequies of Corot were performed in the Church of St. Eugène, in the presence of, it is said, not fewer than 3,000 of the admirers of his art, including MM. Jules Dupré, Oudinot, Lavielle, K. Daubigny, the Director des Beaux-Arts; Gérome, Meissonier, A. Stevens, Roybet, Bonvin, Puvis de Chavannes, Munkacsy, E. Frère, Ziem, C. Duran, C. Blanc, A. Silvestre, Cabanel, and Bracquemont. The Director des Beaux-Arts pronounced the funeral *éloge*. It is noted that Corot contributed to every *Salon* between those of 1827 and 1867, except those of the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862. *La Chronique Illustrée* contains a complete list of the exhibited works of the artist.

Corot will be represented for the last time in the *Salon* of this year by two large pictures, styled 'Une Danse Antique,' and 'Le Bûcheron.'"

THE FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.

Recent action of the Democratic Legislature of Virginia on the subject of the State finances has alarmed even the Conservative press. The Richmond *Dispatch* speaks what seems to be the general sentiment when it says: "The people of Virginia may rest assured that they are suffering tenfold more from the doings in the Legislature with reference to the State debt than they are from any other cause at the present time. The tricks and devices of demagogues and men who screen their measures to repudiate the public obligations under the disguise of hate for the Funding act are degrading Virginia to the level of States that are politically deranged and morally dishonored, having no political force and consistency to protect their honor and maintain the authority indispensable alike for order and virtue. Virginia should not be such a State as that. She has resources sufficient and power adequate to the preservation of public order and the maintenance of the public credit; but she is vexed by a spirit of demagogism that has raised its monstrous head as a party in the State. It has taken a name, and has its rallying cries and bitter animosities. It is known as the 'anti-funding' party, and under the disguise of hostility to the 'funding act' is making all possible efforts to destroy the public credit. * * * We regard the flagitious war upon the public credit as worse than war—as a calamity not only involving incalculable pecuniary loss to people and State, but tending to a serious impeachment of the capacity for self-government of the people of Virginia. It is the saddest and darkest page of the history of the venerable State."

A SUGGESTION FROM EX-SENATOR CARPENTER.

A few days ago the Milwaukee (Wis.) *News* republished a Washington special to a Chicago paper, in which it was stated that Carpenter and McDill opposed the appointment of Judge Bryant as Pension Agent at La Crosse, Wis. Senator Carpenter addressed a letter to the *News*, emphatically denying this, and saying he favored Bryant's appointment. The letter closes as follows:

I had hoped that after I was out of the Senate you would stop misrepresenting me by original statement or copied falsehood. I am not so unreasonable as to expect you to stop short, for that might subject you to apoplexy; but if you could taper off so gradually as not to produce a shock to your nervous system, I should be very much pleased.

MATT H. CARPENTER.

THE CANAL "RING" WAR.

THE MEN AND THE MOTIVES IN THE COMING CONTEST.

A GLANCE AT THE GENERAL SITUATION AND THE POSSIBLE RESULTS — THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN THE DEBATE ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—SPEAKER M'GUIRE AND THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP—HIS AVOWED HOSTILITY TO GOV. TILDEN—THE "RING" ASSAILING GOV. SEYMOUR ALSO — THE DEMOCRATIC HAPPY FAMILY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 21, 1875.

The first effects of Gov. Tilden's message among the Canal pirates have begun to subside and there are now on every side indications of a clearing up of the wreck and the formation of the contesting lines for the struggle which the present week will witness. When the storm struck the Canal Ring on Friday there was at once great demoralization and dismay apparent in their ranks, and those feelings were immediately succeeded by desperation and vituperative denial of the charges which the Governor had preferred. No time was lost by the men who are expected to reorganize and defend the Ring in deciding what course to pursue, and with characteristic activity and that vigilance which is the price of liberty and which they always display, they were busy within two hours after the message was read in bracing up the weak-kneed and winning to their support, so far as specious argument could do it, those who had not already taken position. The Tammany delegation, of course, at the close of the week's session went down to the City to the Saturday afternoon class recitals at the wigwam, and with them, on short notice, went Senator Jarvis Lord and Speaker McGuire. On those two gentlemen will devolve, in their respective houses, the brunt of maintaining the opposition to the Governor, and there is no reason to suppose that they rushed to New-York with such incontinent haste for any other reason than to consult with the leaders and secure the support of Tammany Hall. Both of these men represent considerable strength, Lord being one of the controlling Democratic spirits in the northern tier of counties, while the Speaker holds the reins in the well-known and compactly-managed southern tier. If they can bring Tammany into co-operation with their own immediate forces they can make a sharp and probably successful resistance. But here again the Governor's influence interposes itself. He is Tammany's representative, and though it is true he made issue with that organization on the Costigan bill, it is scarcely likely that Tammany would desire to keep that issue open on every question that may come up. The Costigan affair was a local matter directly affecting Tammany's interests, while the Canal question is, more generally speaking, a State problem. Between John Kelly and the Governor there is a strong mutual friendship, and there is no reason to doubt that they could readily agree; but Mayor Wickham seems to assume a leadership which is at least savored with newness and audacity, if not with apparent warrant. Certainly, it appears that the canal people rely upon him for support and alliance, as both Lord and McGuire were in close consultation with him on Saturday. It is not improbable, therefore, that the present week will determine the local problem of whether Kelly or Wickham controls the Tammany delegation. From present information, I am inclined to believe that the delegation will be divided, with Waehner leading the faction which sustains the Canal Ring, and Daly the opposition. Speaker McGuire will certainly take the floor in the debate on Wednesday in the House, with Hammond, of Ontario, or Sherman, of Oneida, in the chair *pro tem.* Page, of Oswego, Chairman of the Canal Committee, who is related to Belden, the "Ring" contractor, by marriage, as well as by business ties, is rather slow as a parliamentarian, otherwise he might be called on to preside. Willard Johnson, the industrious and successful intriguer on the canal party's side, will do the silent work, while the main business on the floor will be conducted by the gentlemen I have named. It is not unlikely, too, that one or two other Democrats who are not committed to that support by any interests which they represent, will be secured by the "Ring" managers to assist in the debate, while the Onondaga veteran, ex-Gov. Alvord, will bring up the *quasi* Republican rear guard. He is thoroughly committed to the canal cabal, and as he is posted on every detail of canal history and canal management and mismanagement, his vigorous oratory and command of facts will be no mean addition to their strength.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE "RING."

The elements which sustain the Governor are much less compact and disciplined, and have less experience generally than is possessed by the friends of the Ring. Add to this the fact that the money and the patronage are all on the Ring side, and it will be seen that the Governor is "facing fearful odds" in opening this contest. All the experience of canal affairs on the Governor's side, on the floor, is possessed by Davis, of Washington, and Miller, of Herkimer, that is to say, these are the only ones who have the ability to use their knowledge in debate. Daly, of New-York, is a pleasing speaker, but he would be actually, as well as figuratively, "at sea" on the canals, in such a discussion as this promises to be, though he may discuss questions of parliamentary power and general propositions with good effect. Miller is a Republican, and with him may also be counted in the opposition Seward, of New-York; Husted, of Westchester; Prince, of Queens; and other good debaters from the minority ranks. Lincoln, of Ontario, a man of large experience and of good debating powers, will not be present in consequence of a recent family affliction.

THE SILENT OPPOSITION.

But there is another element in this contest on the opposition side, the actual strength of which is now to be put to the test. It was very effective early in the session in the canvass for the United States Senatorship in behalf of Mr. Kernan—I mean Gov. Seymour and his following. At that time Lord's northern tier and McGuire's southern tier squadrons fluttered their pennons in the air and exultingly cried, "Seymour for Kernan!" They called him and conceded him to be "a tower of strength." This time they are opposed to him, and already Senator Lord and Speaker McGuire have openly ignored his power and derided his alliance with Gov. Tilden on this canal issue. Indeed, they say the idea is an old rusty crotchet of Seymour's burnished up by Tilden and galvanized into apparent newness by having appended to it some modern figures and statistics. I have heard it spoken of as "one of Seymour's mental mummeries, which he has induced Tilden to take off the shelf, brush up, and exhibit to the public." There is a question as to how far the Democracy of this State is disposed to accept this belittling of the man who for so many years has been cherished as its ideal, and experienced members of the party who take no stock in canal questions of any sort shake their heads and tell me it will not do for a few local leaders bound up in personal interest to assail the motives or actions of the veteran ex-Governor whom the party has once unanimously deemed worthy to be the national President. It is just possible that the Canal Ring, in thus assailing Seymour, have "touched off their gun at the wrong end."

INSIDE ISSUES AND MOTIVES.

It is pretty well understood here that Speaker McGuire's affinity for the canal party does not proceed from any material or pecuniary interest, but is inspired by his political hopes and aspirations. He is looking after and is the most prominent candidate for the Attorney Generalship next Fall, and believes that his aims can best be subserved by the power of the canal cabal, inside and outside of the department, both of which branches are virtually impugned by the Governor. The Speaker is very outspoken in his hostility to the Governor on this new question—indeed, he is very outspoken on all questions, perhaps too much so, some people think, to be a successful politician. He demonstrated his audacity in his denunciation of the Governor on the floor of the Assembly in the debate on the Costigan bill, and he may prove yet more decided in his tone on the coming dress-parade and review of Democratic infelicities. In speaking to me on the message, Mr. McGuire said: "There was nothing whatever in it that was new; nothing but a rehashing of old ideas of Gov. Seymour's, with some few facts collected from the public records. All these facts were spread out on the books in the Auditor's Department, and anybody who was interested in canals and their maintenance and management knew of them. Besides, the joke of the Governor's position was that for everything that he charges to have been unlawful and in terms a fraud, was done under authority of the various legislatures. The people attacked would show law for everything they had done. Talk about fraud! the ——est fraud on the whole canal question was this message of Tilden's on the subject—the biggest fraud ever officially submitted by any man. And the Governor knew it, but he was working a clap-trap game for his own political ends. He had lately become insufferably ambitious, and had got the Presidency on the brain, and believed, inasmuch as he got some credit for unearthing the Tammany frauds, that he can excavate his way clear into the White House by digging up veins of corruption. He was destitute of either policy or prudence, and in making this attack appeared to be guided by the belief that he would bring to his support large accessions of strength from the neutral masses, which would more than counterbalance the loss he would sustain through the defection of the canal people. Just fancy his exhibit of canal revenues and expenditures—the party couldn't expect anything more antagonistic from a Republican Governor. Why, he showed that for five years, during four years of which period the Democracy had control of the canals, the expenditures were $6,000,000 in excess of the revenues. Think of that—a nice old cuss he must be for a Democratic Governor."

This is in general the Democratic Speaker's idea of the Democratic Governor. One of them wants to be President, and ignores the influence of the Canal "Ring" as an aid toward the attainment of his desires. The other aspires to be Attorney General of this State, and seeks to obtain the support which the other repels. The people may before long judge whether the Canal "Ring" is or is not a myth, and whether the Governor or the Speaker has the greatest foresight in politics, and whether Govs. Tilden and Seymour, on the one hand, or the Canal "Ring" on the other, are the strongest. Certainly the northern and southern tiers will be practically united on this subject, as both are controlled by a few men of large power pecuniarily, politically, and in patronage. George McGee, Stephen and John Arnott, and others in the Southern tier, represent iron and coal interests amounting to millions of dollars. They are with the canal party, headed by Senator Lord as a leader, and by Belden, Dennison, and the Senator's son, George W. Lord, as contractors, through that community of interests which naturally draws such influences and enterprises into harmony of action.

THE COURSE OF ACTION.

What the results of the present conflict in the Democratic ranks may be it is difficult to determine, or even to surmise, as no correct estimate can yet be formed of the strength of the opposing forces in the House. In the Senate the Governor will, in all probability, be sustained. In the Assembly the referring of the Message to Committee of the Whole has no significance beyond the fact that it brings up the question for a thorough ventilation in debate. The course when that debate closes will be the reference of the subjects to appropriate committees, and I know that this is where the Ring expects to achieve its success. It is always much easier to control, handle, or impede the action of committees than of the whole House, and considerable activity will be displayed by the Ring managers in manipulating these matters on this very important occasion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REVIVALISTS' MEETINGS—LARGE MEETING OF IRISHMEN IN HYDE PARK, LONDON.

LONDON, March 21.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey preached in the morning, afternoon, and evening at Agricultural Hall. At the three meetings the audiences numbered respectively 16,000, 14,000, and 19,000. There was some confusion in consequence of the vast crowds in and around the hall, especially in the evening.

The Irishmen held a mass-meeting in Hyde Park to-day, at which it is estimated 30,000 people were gathered. Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners, condemning coercive laws in Ireland, and condoling with the family of the late John Mitchel.

TIME OF THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

LONDON, March 21.—The time of the winners in the University boat race yesterday is officially announced to be twenty-two minutes and two seconds.

FRANCE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY OVER EASTER.

PARIS, March 21.—The Assembly adjourned yesterday for the Easter recess, after a brief sitting, the proceedings of which were not important.

SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS AT OLOT—NINE HUNDRED MADE PRISONERS.

MADRID, March 21.—Gen. Campos has defeated the Carlists before Olot, and entered the town. Nine hundred Carlists were made prisoners.

THE REPORTED SHOOTING OF A FRENCHMAN BY ALFONSISTS DENIED.

MADRID, March 21.—The report, published in a Paris newspaper last Thursday, that Bermon, a Frenchman, and editor of the Carlist official journal, had been shot by the Alfonsists, is without foundation.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21.—An engine on the North Carolina Railroad exploded yesterday. Mr. Womble, of Richmond, was killed, and the engineer, fireman, and two others were badly scalded.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND OTHERS PREPARING SPEECHES ON THE RESOLUTION —A VOTE TO BE REACHED TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY—WHAT REMAINS OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION—ANOTHER EX-CONGRESSMAN "PROVIDED FOR."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The debate in the Senate will be resumed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, when Andrew Johnson takes the floor for what will undoubtedly be a long speech. He had a large number of books on his desk on Saturday, and has spent several hours to-day in the Congressional Library, from all of which the inference is easy that the ex-President has been "cramming" voraciously for the occasion. The speech will attract a great audience, and the short-hand writers have all their pencils sharpened. There is certainly much in the event to excite interest. The checkered life of Mr. Johnson, upon which he delights to reflect; his return to the legislative body before which his impeachment was tried, in which still sit many of his judges; the political condition of the country, which has made his membership of the Senate possible; and, not least, his habit of plainly speaking unexpected things, have awakened curiosity to an unusual degree. That anything he may say will have much influence upon the political situation, or have any important effect of any kind, is doubtful, but it is likely, at least, to arouse discussion. A vote will be reached on the Louisiana resolution on Tuesday or Wednesday at the furthest. The assurances publicly given by Democratic Senators that no factious opposition will be made, after full opportunity has been given for discussion, is accepted in good faith by the Republicans, and no effort will be made to-morrow to force a vote, though there will probably be an evening session. Further attempts will be made to agree upon a time for taking the final vote. Senators Cockrell, Mr. Schurz's successor; Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Withers, of Virginia, all new Senators, have signified their intention to make short speeches. Of the old Democratic Senators, perhaps Mr. Thurman and Mr. Saulsbury may speak. Twelve Senators are now absent from Washington, of whom three are Democrats and nine Republicans. The Republicans are Alcorn, Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Clayton, Dawes, Ferry, of Connecticut; Hamlin, Sharon, Wadleigh, and Wright. The Democrats absent are Dennis, Johnston, of Virginia, and Merrimon. With a few exceptions, the absentees are paired. As soon as the vote on the resolution has been taken, the Senate wil adjourn *sine die*, unless further executive business should demand a few hours' attention.

THE REMAINING EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The list of Executive appointments awaiting confirmation by the Senate is not large, and, except the nomination of Don. Pardee for United States Judge at New-Orleans, can be disposed of in an hour. Ex-Congressman Snyder, of Arkansas, has been nominated for Postmaster at Pine Bluff, Ark., and will be confirmed at the first executive session. Senator West feels confident that Pardee will not be confirmed.

THE SIOUX AND THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

The Secretary of the Interior thinks that there will be no serious difficulty growing out of the attempts to suppress the expeditions to the Black Hills. The Government has given such warnings and taken such measures that there is believed to be little danger of any settlers entering the country. Meanwhile the Sioux chiefs will be brought to Washington, and negotiations will be opened for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title if possible. There are other provisions of the Sherman-Auger Treaty of 1868 which ought to be modified, and which are as important and the occasion of as much trouble as the provisions regarding the Black Hills. There is no appropriation from which the expenses of the visit of this delegation can be paid, but, acting under the advice of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Secretary Delano will, in consideration of the exigencies of the case, bring the Indians here, and trust to Congressional action next Winter to remedy whatever may have been unusual or unwarranted by law. There can be no doubt that this course will be justified. The success of the undertaking must, however, be considered doubtful.

THE TELEGRAPH PATENT CASE.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue the telegraph patent, regarding which a contest is made between the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific Companies, to the inventor. This will send the companies to the courts to have their respective claims determined. The case was certain to go into the courts at last, and the decision of the Commissioner seems to be the only one which was possible for him. The inventor, having made an assignment to each company, was a party with both companies before the Patent Office. The litigation is likely to be long and expensive. The attempt may be made to have the Commissioner enjoined from issuing the patent till the rights of the parties have been fully adjudicated.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Preparations are being made by the Executive departments to take part in the Centennial Exhibition, $505,000 having been voted by Congress for that purpose. The railroad companies have proposed to the Post Office Department to build a magnificent postal railway car, in which the entire system of carrying and sorting the mail while under way will be exhibited. It is also proposed to extend the free delivery system to the Centennial grounds, so that exhibitors may be accommodated with an early delivery of letters and the workings of the system be exhibited at the same time.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Civil Service, which has authority to sit during the recess, will remain here for a time after the adjournment of the Senate to pursue their investigations. The committee will attempt to discover what changes, if any, can be made in the organization of the departments to add to the efficiency of the service and reduce the expenses of the Government. The committee will make a preliminary examination now, and will, later in the season, renew their labors, so as to report at the opening of the next session.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE POSTAGE RATES ON MATTER OF THE THIRD CLASS.

The publications which have appeared in the press of the country in relation to the law enacted by Congress at its late session, changing the rate of postage on mailable matter of the third class from one cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, to one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, are calculated to mislead Postmasters in the discharge of their duty. Postmasters have by instructions been informed of the change which has been made, and a circular has this day been issued by the Postmaster General authoritatively instructing them that on all mailable matter of the third class hereafter deposited in their respective offices, to be sent through the mail, postage must be charged thereon and prepaid at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

It appears from trustworthy information that there is no truth in the statement that H. C. Johnston, the Commissioner of Customs, is to be removed for the purpose of appointing ex-Congressman Smith, of Ohio, to the place.

FINES IMPOSED ON MAIL CONTRACTORS FOR MAIL FAILURES.

An official document of 166 pages has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, showing that during the year 1874 the Postmaster General imposed fines and made deductions from the pay of contractors in 1,800 cases of mail failures, &c. The largest fines and deductions were $395, $716, and $794. The others vary from $50 to $25, and only a few are over that amount.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S INSPECTION TOUR.

Major Gen. McDowell was in Charleston, S.C., last week. He inspected the troops. The heavy artillery company at the arsenal manœuvred as infantry, and two companies at the citadel as light batteries. The discipline and condition of the barracks were found satisfactory. Salutes were fired in honor of the visit. The General left for Columbia on Friday.

A TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN, TREES UPROOTED, AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21.—A terrific wind swept over this region yesterday. Several persons were killed and others injured. Many houses were blown down, and the trees on a large area were torn up by the roots. In New-Hope County, where the damage was greatest, farming interests are greatly injured.

CASUALTIES BY TORNADO IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 21.—The following is a list of the casualties by the tornado yesterday: Near Thomson, John L. Stevall and wife and two daughters of John N. Morgan were badly wounded by falling houses, and several negroes were killed and wounded. At Appling, the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solon Reese, John Boston, and others, were destroyed. Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Bailey were killed, Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey were seriously wounded. One end of the Court-house was blown in. At Camack, every house except one was destroyed. Mr. Fielding, telegraph operator, was badly bruised. The tornado struck a train of cars, demolishing it completely and killing Tom Gesling instantly. All the trains coming to Augusta, except the Central, were delayed, but no serious damage was done to the railroads. There was no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta. The latest news from Camack says Mrs. Wright had two ribs broken, Mrs. Jones had her back broken, and a son of Rev. Mr. Pitcher was killed.

The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, demolishing houses, trees, and fences, and killing persons and stock. Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam Church, near Camack, when the storm demolished it, killing three and wounding twenty-five persons. Residences and out-houses were demolished on many plantations in Warren, McDuffie, and Columbia Counties, in Georgia, the destruction extending into Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell Counties, in South Carolina. In some places persons were blown a distance of sixty yards. Every house on Mrs. P. E. Walton's plantation, including a fine residence, was destroyed. In Columbia County three negroes were killed and twenty-five persons wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Hamilton's place were destroyed.

It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property destroyed. It will reach several hundred thousand dollars. Fearful suffering is already reported in the devastated territory. The storm was the severest ever known in this section, and the universal destruction unparalleled.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 22—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer is on the South Atlantic coast and the highest pressure over the upper lakes. The temperature has very generally fallen and especially from Virginia to the Eastern Gulf coast. Brisk north-east winds and cloudy weather prevail on the North Carolina coast, and cloudy weather is reported from the Ohio Valley and Western Minnesota; elsewhere clear weather prevails. The rivers fell on Sunday at Cincinnati and rose at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday, throughout the Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, clear, cooler, followed by warmer weather, except, possibly, increasing north-east winds near Cape Hatteras, attending the development of a storm to the south-eastward.

For the Gulf States stationary barometer, warmer, clear weather, variable light winds, shifting to the south-east.

From Tennessee and the Missouri Valley to the lake region, rising followed by falling barometer, north-east veering to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, with occasional light snow.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and the lower Mississippi, will rise slightly. The Ohio will fall slightly.

Cautionary signals are ordered for the North Carolina coast.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The light-house at the Bristol ferry entrance of Mount Hope Bay has been carried away by ice.

James Gordon, white, and Charles Ramsey, colored, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Savannah River, at Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Lena Foster, of Edgefield County, S. C., was murdered on Friday last by some unknown persons while her husband was at work in the field. The Fosters are white.

Michael Flanagan, on trial at Pottsville, Penn., for the murder of James McGorlick near Mahanoy City last December, was on Saturday found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Joseph Brown, to be hanged at Pottsville, Penn., on Wednesday next for the murder of the Kramer family, is now more repentant, and has daily worship in his cell.

The United States steamer Despatch arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, en route for New-Orleans, where she will receive a commission, consisting of Senator Sherman and others, and sail for Vera Cruz; the object of the visit is to secure a coaling station at that port.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at East Jaffries, N. H., and destroyed the Granite State Hotel and stables, with the contents of the latter, including nine horses, and also destroyed the Bank block and one dwelling house. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

The five-story tenement-house Nos. 351 and 353 Rivington street was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by fire yesterday. The property is owned by Valentine Christman, and is fully insured. James McLoughlin and M. Poer, occupying the third and fourth floors, lost $200 each.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. A. W. H. GILL.

Capt. A. W. H. Gill, of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., died of Bright's disease of the kidneys, at 5 o'clock last evening, in the Coleman House, where he had been staying for a week past. Capt. Gill was for many years Deputy Collector of Taxes in Brooklyn, which position he filled up to a year ago. During the war he was Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Wadsworth, and was held as a prisoner of war in Richmond for a considerable period. He was a member of Post No. 19 Grand Army of the Republic, the Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Association, the Loyal League, and the Army of the Potomac. He was born in 1830, at St. John, N. B., and leaves a wife and three children. Capt. Gill was a man of fine education and social qualities, and will be missed by a large circle of sorrowing friends.

His funeral will take place from his residence, on State street, Brooklyn, next Wednesday.

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN A PHILADELPHIA LODGING-HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The suspicious circumstances attending the finding of the dead body of the man supposed to be Leonard F. Dunn, of Delaware, in a cheap lodging-house on Callowhill street, are still being investigated by the Police. The case has now every appearance of a homicide. A post-mortem examination to-day disclosed the fact that death resulted from a fractured skull and profuse intercranial hemorrhage. Four of eight persons arrested are still in custody awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will, in all probability, be held to-morrow. A man who called at the Morgue to-day said he had recently got acquainted with the deceased, and he understood his name was Joshua Leonard, and that he had relations living somewhere in Connecticut.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

VINELAND, N. J., March 21.—Mr. Carruth is still alive, but has not been removed from the *Independent* Office.

AN ASSASSIN'S CAREER.

SHARKEY TO BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA—HIS VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—HIS LIFE IN NEW-YORK—PICKPOCKET, DIAMOND THIEF, GAMBLER, MURDERER, AND WIFE-BEATER.

It was learned by a telegram received from Havana, dated on the 20th inst., that William J. Sharkey, the murderer, who escaped from the Tombs in November last, was arrested on that day in Santiago de Cuba, where he had gone for the purpose of embarking for South America, and that he would be returned to the United States. The circumstances connected with the murder, and Sharkey's previous career in this City, are well known, but it may not be out of place to give here a brief *resumé* of both.

On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 1, 1872, William J. Sharkey shot and almost instantly killed Robert S. Dunn, better known as "Bob Isaacs," in the saloon known as "The Place," at No. 288 Hudson street, in this City. He was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, sentenced to be executed, duly confined in the condemned cell in the Tombs, and only escaped the penalty of the law by his marvelous escape from the City Prison, through the assistance of a young girl, whose devotion to him never wavered, and whose love and trust in adversity and misfortune never changed. William J. Sharkey's parents reside in this City, and his family is of a respectable class, and his brothers are merchants in good standing in commercial circles in New-York. Sharkey, however, was an inbred scoundrel. At an early age he found his associates among thieves and prostitutes, and rapidly developed into a pickpocket. He quickly gained celebrity in this respect, and became known as a most expert diamond pin and stud thief, which branch of thieving is considered among the profession to be the acme of ability. One morning he stole the pocket-book of Mrs. Joseph Races while she was riding down town in a Broadway stage to pay her taxes. For this he was arrested, and his portrait placed in the old Rogues' Gallery. Sharkey, however, had a mind above the mere picking of pockets, and soon gained the bad eminence of "bond-smashing," or disposing of stolen securities. His head-quarters were in the Eighth Ward, and he soon became popular among the bad class of persons who made that part of the City their abiding place. The "William J. Sharkey Guard" had its club-room at the corner of Houston and Wooster streets, and had among its officers "Reddy the Blacksmith," "Dutch Heinrichs," "Cock-eyed Jim Elliott," the burglar, and "Whitey Bob." Sharkey was noted as the friend or companion of Louisa Jourdan, the pickpocket, who, however, soon after deserted him for another member of the light-fingered profession, named Alexander Purple. About this time the Tammany Ring was seeking a suitable servant in the Eighth Ward, and Sharkey was selected as the man. He was nursed and petted until all his lambs had been brought into the fold, and then Tammany betrayed him. He received the nomination for Assistant Alderman, and was beaten by "the machine." He then returned to his old habits and took up gambling as his profession. He went to Buffalo and opened a faro bank there. In a few days he lost $4,000, and, becoming discouraged, he returned to this City, where he met Bob Dunn, a gambler by profession. Sharkey lent Dunn $600, and Dunn went to Buffalo to carry on the game. In a few days he became bankrupt and came back to New-York. The loan of $600 cost Dunn his life. On the Sunday of the murder both Sharkey and Dunn had attended the funeral of a resident of the ward, named James Reilly. After the funeral both returned to "The Place." Dunn reached there first, and was drinking at the bar when Sharkey entered. The party drank several times, when Sharkey suddenly reminded Dunn of the debt of $600. Dunn said he had not got the money. A few moments after, Sharkey, who was near the door of the saloon, drew a hair-trigger Derringer pistol from his pocket, and, leaning one hand on the bar, struck the revolver on his arm, and said, "There was a time I would have cut this arm off for you." This expression he repeated twice, when the pistol was discharged and Dunn, mortally wounded, fell on the floor of the saloon. Sharkey said "Bob, I did not mean to shoot you," and ran out of the bar-room. Dunn died almost instantly, only saying "My poor wife and children." Subsequently Sharkey gave himself up to the authorities and was confined in the Tombs. At this point the story of Maggie Jourdan becomes a part of the case. Her connection with Sharkey is the only redeeming feature in his career. She met him when his prospects were bright, and when he was lodged in the Tombs she did not desert him. Day by day she visited the prison, and sat for hours at his cell door talking over his case. Possessed of great beauty, much refinement, and a modesty of demeanor wholly incompatible with the general character of the visitors to the Tombs, she was received with respect by the keepers, and had every attention shown her. Her love for Sharkey was apparent in all her actions. When his funds became low she said, "Willie, I can never see you suffer," and she sold her diamonds, her watch and chain, and even her wardrobe, to aid the ruffian who requited her with blows and insults. Sharkey was tried before Recorder Hackett, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 15, 1873. He was placed in one of the condemned cells on the ground floor of the prison. While there he endeavored to stab Mr. Kennedy, one of the keepers, and was placed in solitary confinement. On Aug. 7 a writ of error was granted in Sharkey's case, by Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, and before the argument was heard Sharkey made his famous escape from the Tombs, on Nov. 19, 1873. This escape was carried out solely with the aid of Maggie Jourdan. She came to the prison about 10:15 o'clock, and went to the door of Sharkey's cell, No. 40, on the second tier. At 12:30 o'clock Mrs. Sarah Allen, wife of Wesley Allen, the burglar, came into the prison, conversed for some minutes with Maggie Jourdan at the door of Sharkey's cell, and then went to the door of a cell occupied by a man named Flood. A few moments after 1 o'clock, a female went to the keeper's gate at the entrance of the prison and passed out, handing an admission ticket to the keeper. Something in the gait of this supposed female attracted the attention of the keeper, who asked another keeper to follow her down the street. The other keeper did so, and saw the supposed female jump on the rear platform of a Bleecker street car with the greatest agility and ease. This person so faultlessly attired in black dress, jacket, hat, and heavy veil, was William J. Sharkey. At this moment Maggie Jourdan was standing at the door of Sharkey's empty cell apparently talking to some one in it. She left the prison a few minutes after, giving up her ticket to the keeper at the gate. At two o'clock, the hour for closing the prison to visitors, Mrs. Allen endeavored to pass out without giving her ticket to the keeper. She was stopped, and said she had lost her ticket. An alarm was then given, a search of the prison ordered by Warden Johnson, and Sharkey's escape was discovered. His mustache, covered with shaving lather, was found in his cell. Maggie Jourdan was arrested and tried for aiding Sharkey to escape, but the jury disagreed, and she was admitted to bail, Mr. James Barclay becoming her bondsman. In the meantime Sharkey, aided by friends, had succeeded in reaching the Isle of Pines, and from thence proceeded to Havana, Cuba, where he took up his residence under the name of Frank Campbell. He received ample remittances from his brothers Charles and John Sharkey, but his habits of dissipation soon betrayed his *incognito*. Maggie Jourdan, on her release, went to Havana and was there married to the escaped felon. For a time he treated her well, but his love soon changed to brutality, and to save herself she was compelled to escape from Havana and take passage to this City, where she is now living in seclusion. On being brought back to this City the argument in Sharkey's case will be heard, and if decided in favor of the people he will at once be resentenced and executed.

ANOTHER THEODORE.

The following letter from Theodore Milliken to his wife Katie has just been put in evidence in a law suit in San Francisco:

SACRAMENTO, May 20, 1874.

MY DEAR, BLESSED WIFE: Yours and your mother's received. I will send her the money. I am glad to do it, as it will give you pleasure. Anything I can do to make you happy is happiness to me. I am sorry to hear her say that L. blames her. I don't want your darling to grieve. If any one is to be blamed it is myself, and if it were to be done over I could not resist, for my dear, loving, and good wife. You were, and always will be, more than all earth to me. I loved you then; I love, adore you now. You are my last thought at night and at my waking in the morn. How blessed are your loving words to me! You can appreciate, because I feel you truly love me, and I know, my wife (oh, how dear is the word wife to me!—"my wife," God bless you!) that we will always love each other. I will be with you Saturday night. I cannot stay away from you longer. I am hastening up the time when I will be with you all the time. When you can come to my store and take me to your home, won't it be happiness, darling? And I can lay my head on your breast every night. Darling, I worship you! I cannot in words speak my feelings. I love you—I love you! The safe is locked, but you will get the money to-morrow by mail (express.) If down town, you will get it. My brother Sam went down to-day, and will be there on Saturday. I will bring him to our house, so he can see how good a wife I have. If you meet me on the arrival of the train, via Vallejo, we will go to the theatre. Send up my suit of clothes by express Friday; also bill, as I want to come out shining. Will write again in the morning. Darling wife, I love you! Your true, devoted, loving husband.

THEODORE.

P. S.—Remember Saturday, Vallejo train.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE BOARD REVIEWED—COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Among the miscellaneous documents recently printed was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate Committee on Commerce in relation to the bill to promote the efficiency of the light-house service. The bill contemplated the abolishment of the present Light-house Board, which is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which is clothed with the power necessary to conduct, under his superintendence, the management of the light-house establishment, and the substitution therefor of an administrative bureau in the Treasury Department of an anomalous character, and a board which is declared to be only advisory in its functions, although in some of them it is really administrative.

The proposition to transfer the general administrative functions of the present board to a bureau to be erected in the Treasury Department, whose principal officers were to be two military officers connected with another department of the Government, did not commend itself to the Secretary's views—first, for the reason that the installment of military officers in such eminence and power in the Treasury would be unprecedented and out of keeping with the spirit, purposes, and organization of this branch of the Government; and, secondly, because the light-house establishment is purely a commercial and maritime institution, and could, with no propriety, have a military officer as its chief executive. The constitution of the proposed board and the mixed character of its functions appeared to the Secretary calculated to render it inefficient and obstructive to progress. The proper organization of a light-house system is a matter of grave national importance, involving, as it does, vast interests of commerce and humanity, and, in this country, on account of the nature and extent of our sea and lake coasts, presents a problem of unusual difficulty. To be efficient requires the combination of the science and mechanism of the day and a practical knowledge of principles and of details which can only be acquired by long familiarity and study. It demands a combination of knowledge and skill possessed by different classes of individuals, and for this reason should include the co-operation of the mariner, of the engineer, and of the scientist to avoid on the one hand expensive and impracticable schemes, and on the other undue adherence to fixed ideas. The Secretary gives other reasons adverse to the proposed legislation. Prof. Henry Chairman of the Light-house Board, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, says it is proper to observe that none of the statements and reasons furnished have been derived from the board, nor from any present member of the light-house establishment. They are evidently all procured from a single source. The report of a former officer of the establishment, sent abroad by the board to obtain information for its use, which, lately in print, forms the basis for the proposed abolition of the existing light-house organization. Our light-house administration was not, as stated, modified after that of France, but sprang from careful consideration of our peculiar circumstances and necessities, from a long study of the light-house organizations of all the leading maritime countries; nor is there, as the report would seem to imply, a single military engineer in the French board, nor in any of the districts, nor attached in any way to the French light-house service; all the engineers in the French light-house establishment belong to the civil service of the Government. Prof. Henry refutes the four main charges against the present organization. He says, on the subject of illuminants, the introduction of mineral oil for light-house purposes is of recent date, and it is not yet fully in use in France and England. In France the order to use mineral oil has been given, and the necessary steps are being taken to carry the order into effect. So, too, in England it is coming into use, but much colza is still consumed. To pass from one oil to another is a work of time, as new lamps must be manufactured or those in use converted. Besides this, before mineral oil can come into general use proper steps must be taken for its safe transportation and storage.

It is well known that the board could for many years previous to the use of lard, have imported the best colza, an excellent illuminant, at a lower price than it paid our own manufacturers for sperm. It endeavored, however, to promote the production of colza oil in this country, believing that such an encouragement to a new branch of home agriculture and manufacture was a truer measure of economy than the saving of the money difference sent out of the country to a foreign market. It would seem, under these considerations, that the board, in introducing as its illuminant lard-oil from our own market, though at a greater cost, is not without justification. In consideration of the facts stated, it appears that our light-ships service, instead of being more expensive, in fact costs considerably less annually than at any former period. It is unquestionably true that many articles could be imported for the use of the Government at a less pecuniary cost than is now incurred by purchasing in our own market, but it is not clear that the saving in money value is a sufficient reason for failing to encourage and stimulate home production. Moreover, the policy of procuring even at greater expense articles of consumption or use from our own people is our best guaranty against an interruption of the supply in case of foreign war. Prof. Henry shows the impracticability and uncertainty of depending on gas for illuminating purposes, to say nothing of the expense attending such experiments, and in conclusion of his letter, says there is no light-house establishment in the world, known to the board, controlled by military men.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 21.—The tobacco manufacturers of this city have protested against the recent ruling of Commissioner Douglass that the additional tax of four per cent. must date from the 3d inst., and have forwarded a petition to that official, asking him to reconsider his ruling. They take the ground that the bill imposing the additional four per cent. did not become a law until after business hours on the 3d inst.; that the revenue officers sold stamps under the old law all that day; that purchases of stamps were made, sales effected, and contracts made under the old regulations, and that therefore the decision of the Commissioner is retroactive and unjust.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The steam-ship Rhein, which left Bremen March 6 and Southampton March 9, reached this port last evening, with mail news later by two days.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES AND SORENESS OF THE LUNGS OR THROAT, are usually overcome by Jayne's Expectorant, a sure Curative for all Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

Satisfactory Evidence

Of the ability of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR to relieve the most violent pain or heal without scar the worst scald or burn, may be seen by one trial.—*Advertisement.*

SCAR-FACED CHARLEY, "the Leonidas of the Lava Beds," next week at Robinson Hall.—*Advertisement.*

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained, and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily, until about the 1st of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, I had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box No. 507, Rochester, N. Y.

Cardinal McCloskey.—Portrait of the first American Cardinal in WITNESS to-day. One cent.

Wm. Everdell's Sons. No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

To the Consumptive let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Cardinal McCloskey.—Portrait of the first American Cardinal in WITNESS to-day. One cent.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 165 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring styles are Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Just try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for that cough. It will cure it, and that speedily.

Cardinal McCloskey.—Portrait of the first American Cardinal in WITNESS to-day. One cent.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Friday evening, 19th inst., Mrs. SARAH ALLEN, relict of Dr. Edmund Allen, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from Christ Church, at Shrewsbury, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, 20th inst., in the 75th year of his age, JAMES ARMSTRONG, formerly of New-York and White Plains.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 437 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 P. M.

BLEECKER.—On Friday, March 19, 1875, ELIZA D. BLEECKER, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 81 Sussex st., Jersey City.

BROWN.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 20, of scarlet fever, PAULINE BURGESS, daughter of Leonard Perkins and Matilda C. Brown, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 94 Clinton av., Newark, N. J.

BREZ.—On Thursday morning, March 18, of bronchial pneumonia, AMANDA MARIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Paul A. and Jenny Brez, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 311 East 17th st.

CAMPBELL.—On Friday morning, March 19, 1875, ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, widow of the late Edward Campbell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Ellis, No. 238 East 119th st., on Monday, March 22, at 11 o'clock.

CLARKSON.—On Friday morning, March 19, at his late residence, No. 72 West 36th st., after a short illness, WILLIAM BAYARD CLARKSON, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., Monday, the 22d inst., at 9:30 o'clock.

FIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 20, GEORGE WHITE FIELD, M. D., of Geneva, N. Y., in the 50th year of his age.

A short service will be held previous to departure for Geneva, at No. 23 Lafayette place, at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, 22d inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FERGUSON.—On Sunday morning, March 21, 1875, JOHN, son of the late John and Jeanette Ferguson, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Dr. James F. Ferguson, No. 100 East 19th st., on Tuesday, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GARDINER.—THOMAS GARDINER, Jr., on Friday, March 12, at St. Augustine, Fla.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his friend, John McGlensey, No. 332 West 18th st., on Wednesday, 24th March, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

GLENDINING.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, March 20, LIZZIE S., wife of George W. Glendining, and eldest daughter of Judge Zachariah Voorhies, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Stamford, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOULD.—Feb. 13, 1875, at Algiers, Africa, from heart disease, JOHN EDGAR GOULD, late of Philadelphia, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 24, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Bangor papers please copy.

HARCOURT.—On Friday, March 19, 1875, WILLIAM HARCOURT, son of the late H. Dewitt Harcourt, M. D., aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Rockwell's church, Brownell st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

HALL.—March 20, 1875, IDA T., wife of Orville D. Hall and daughter of Frederick and Maria Scholes, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 126 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

HARVEY.—On Sunday morning, at "The Grosvenor," ALEXANDER WHITSLAW HARVEY, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

JOHNSON.—The funeral services for the late Mrs. ANNA M. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph F. Johnson, having been in part performed at the English church in Leghorn, will be resumed at St. Mark's Church, in this City, corner of Tenth st. and 2d av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LAMADRIZ.—On Sunday morning, March 21, 1875, MONICA MOREJON, wife of José Francisco Lamadriz, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the deceased, No. 17 Second place, Brooklyn, Long Island, on Wednesday, March 24, 1875, at 11 A. M.

MERRELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 18, 1875, SARAH ANN, widow of the late John G. Merrell.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 131 East 55th st., on Monday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NELSON.—On Saturday, March 20, CATHARINE WHITLOCK, wife of Peter Nelson, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 241 West 16th st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, March 20, after a short illness, SARAH ROBINSON, daughter of the late Capt. John Robinson, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, 134th st., sixth house east of Willis av. Morrisania boat leaves Fulton Market slip at 12 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Friday, March 19, 1875, at Bedford, Westchester County, SARAH F., wife of Alanson Raymond.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Bedford, on Tuesday, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8:30 A. M. Harlem train from the Grand Central Depot.

RITTENHOUSE.—At Yonkers, Friday, 19th inst., STERLING SHAPTER, infant son of Major B. F. and Elizabeth Rittenhouse, aged 21 months.

Funeral service on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., at their residence.

SENDERLING.—MARTIN L., youngest son of Martin L. and Sophia L. C. Senderling, aged 6 months, 8 days.

Funeral services from No. 179 4th st., Jersey City, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

TINKEY.—On Saturday morning, after long suffering, ELIZA ANN, wife of Abraham Tinkey.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 627 Leonard st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 P. M.

WILDEY.—On Thursday, March 18, at Tarrytown, MARTHA J. WILDEY, daughter of Mary and the late Pierre Wildey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 22, from her residence at Tarrytown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

MR. HENRY VARLEY,
Of London,
WILL PREACH IN THE
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
Madison-av. and 45th st.,
(REV. G. H. HEPWORTH'S,)
THIS EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
COME AND WELCOME.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 37 NASSAU ST.—At the private residence, No. 68 East 61st st., near Madison av., on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, elegant household furniture, rosewood pianoforte, elaborately carved bedroom suits, dining-room furniture, covered in red morocco, all the fine hair mattresses and bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., continuation sale of all the fine furniture removed from the country.

PAINTINGS, STATUARY, AND BRONZES.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, by R. Digby Wyatt, J. ... Jackson, and others, to be sold MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7:30 o'clock, without reserve. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MOTHERS, GIVE YOUR BABY MILK OF Magnesia, if its food turns sour on its stomach. The little creature will swallow it with avidity, as it is smooth and pleasant to the taste. It is infinitely preferable to the ordinary calcined or carbonate of magnesia. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

LEAKY ROOFS.—TIN, GRAVEL, AND ALL other old roofs repaired and warranted; established ten years. Call or address JOHNSON, the Roofer, 34th st. and 9th av.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 20, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, Winans & Davies sold three lots, together in size 75 by 100, with the improvements thereon, located on Eldridge street, south-west corner of Canal street, for $45,900, to John Wadsworth. The improvements consist of a large four-story brick building, 50 by 100, situated on the corner, and a four-story brick house adjoining, fronting on Eldridge street. The property for the price paid was low. Samuel A. Steele, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story brick-front house, with lot 22.6 by about 54, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 400 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $6,000, the purchaser being J. H. V. Arnold. No other business was transacted.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Business during the past week has continued dull, and, while but one sale at private contract has been reported, the public transactions at the Exchange call for but little if any notice. The only auction of any great importance carried through was the Trustees' sale on Tuesday, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the property on Lafayette place, south-west corner of Astor place, for $97,500. Were there more to speak of, however, the extended list of sale announced for the present week precludes any extended remark.

The total value of City real estate sold at auction for the week ending with Saturday, March 20, amounts to $272,953, as against $234,500, the figures as per the last weekly report.

In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, March 16, James M. Gibson sold in partition to close estate of Benjamin P. Gregory, deceased, six brick houses and lots, namely, Nos. 158, 160, 162, and 166 Montgomery street, and Nos. 29 and 31 Erie street, for $38,600 in the aggregate. The auctioneer reports the sale a success.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the present week are numerous and of such importance as should command attention. A full list of the sales to occur is herewith annexed, all taking place at the Exchange, except when otherwise noted:

To-day (Monday) March 22.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of two first-class three-story and basement brick houses and lots, each 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 293.9 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.10 by 100.5, No. 307 East Fifty third street, north side, 100.4 feet east of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with lot 22.9 by 65.11 by 8 by 59.3, No. 17 Cherry street, between Franklin square and Gotham court. Also, similar sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 196 by 409, on West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, north side, east of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Stewart, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 273.9 feet east of Third avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Sandford, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 49.11 by 110, on Fifth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

Tuesday, March 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee, of the following valuable property: Premises Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry street, north-east corner of Catharine street, embracing a plot 45.2 by 98.1, with a two-story brick store covering same thereon, known as "Brooks' Clothing Establishment." Premises No. 120 Cherry street, north side, adjoining above, embracing a lot 22.3 by 98.6, with a three-story brick-front house in front, a frame house in centre, and a two-story brick house on the rear thereof. Also, premises No. 18 Catharine street, east side, 98.1 feet north of Cherry street, adjoining above, being a lot 25.8 by 160, with a four-story brick house thereon. Also, Executor's sale of the premises No. 74 Catharine street, west side, 29.3 feet south of Oak street, being a lot 16.10 by 71, with frame buildings thereon, known as the "Old Established Catharine Street Bakery." Also, public auction sale of the three three-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 74, Nos. 33, 35, and 37 Bleecker street, north side, between Broadway and the Bowery, and opposite Mott street. Also, similar sale of the premises No. 24 Laight street and No. 3 Vestry street, between Varick and Hudson streets, comprising a lot 175 feet in depth, running through from street to street named, with a three-story and attic brick house, 25 feet front, fronting on Laight street, and a two-story brick stable on Vestry street, having a front of 18.6 feet. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainard, Esq., Referee, of three lots together, in size 75 by 92, on Seventh avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the premises No. 248 Third avenue, west side, about 48 feet north of Twentieth street, embracing a lot 22 by 75, with a four-story brick store and dwelling, 22 by 40, upon the front thereof, and a one-story brick building, 22 by 15, in rear; also, the premises No. 132 Sixth avenue, north-east corner of West Tenth street, being a lot 25 by 52.4, with a three-story brick store and dwelling covering same thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, each 25 by 60, with lots 102.2 feet deep, Nos. 224 and 226 East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 275 feet west of Second avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Executor's sale to close estate of Henry Leger, deceased, of the following City and country real estate: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 112 East Seventieth street; twelve lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue; one lot, 25 by 100, on Twelfth avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth street; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 550 feet west of Eleventh avenue; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on same street, 147 feet east of Eleventh avenue; seven lots on Warren street, north-east corner of Lafayette avenue, Fort Hamilton; four lots on Monmouth street, east side, 150 feet north of Atlantic avenue, Fort Hamilton; one lot, 25 by 100, on Palisade avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Columbia street, North Hoboken, N. J., and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Main street, south side, east of Hudson avenue, North Hoboken. Also, Supreme Court sale, Samuel G. Adams, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 25 Spring street, north side, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, comprising a lot 23.9 by 114.6 by 23.6 by 120, with a four-story brick building (with one-story extension) covering same thereon.

By Wilson H. Blackwell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, (with gore 20 feet square in rear on west side,) on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue; also one lot 18 by 100.8 on East Ninety-third street, north side, 395 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 19 by 70, on Downing street, north side, known as Nos. 19 and 21.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Goelet lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue; lease dated May 1, 1870; runs twenty years. Ground rent, $450 per annum.

By Cole & Murphy, at City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the three-story brick house 41 by 53, with lot 46.7 by 100, No. 40 Clinton street, Brooklyn, between Pierrepont and Fulton streets.

By ——, auctioneer, at the Irving House, Catskill, Greene County, public auction sale of the desirable two-story and attic frame house, with plot 150 by 200, located in the village named, now owned and occupied by F. J. Masten. Particulars at office of Cornish & Congdon, No. 175 Broadway, this City.

Wednesday, March 24.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 46, with lot 75 feet deep, No. 155 Thompson street, west side, between Prince and West Houston streets. Terms of sale liberal.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one three-story frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 125 feet west of First avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, south side, 350 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the three-story attic and basement brick house, 26.1 by 50, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 167 East Broadway, south side, 52.3 feet east of Rutgers street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 17.9 by 61.4 and 10.2 by 20.2 by 7.5 by 41.2, No. 426 First avenue, east side, 20.3 feet south of Twenty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 12.9 by 100.5 on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 156.8 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Oliver P. Buel, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 13.7 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 480.9 feet west of Avenue A.

By ——, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Horton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 110 feet west of Third avenue.

Thursday, March 25.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, to settle partnership interests of the following very valuable property: One four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 25 by 64, (extension 36 feet,) with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 5 West Fifty-seventh street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; two four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, each 27 by 65, (extensions 35 feet,) with lots each 100.5 feet deep, Nos. 18 and 20 East Fifty-seventh street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 136 West Twenty-seventh street, 35 feet west of Sixth avenue; two lots, each 25.6 by 90, on Tenth avenue, west side, 52.8 feet south of Seventy-seventh street, and four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East Eighty-eighth street, south side, 62.3 feet East of Madison avenue. The Fifty-seventh street houses are now first-class in every respect, erected by the well-known builders, Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, elegantly finished in hard woods, with mirrors, wash-basins, refrigerators, and other conveniences already in position, and as dwellings fit for immediate occupancy. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots together, in size 75 by 199.10 on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, on north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, with a large brick dwelling-house, 50 feet square, and a stable thereon.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close estate of the late Edward Delafield, M. D., of choice City real estate, as follows: One new six-story Dorchester stone and brick front building, with lot 37 by 95, Nos. 384 and 386 Sixth avenue, east side, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, adjoining the new Masonic Temple, known as the "St. Omer Hotel." Premises No. 53 West Eighteenth street, north side, 160 feet east of Sixth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 92, with a four-story brick house in front and a brick stable in the rear thereof; ten lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East One Hundredth street, north side, 120 feet west of Fourth avenue, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street. Also, public auction sales of the following property: Two new four-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.10 by 71.3, on Avenue A, east side, 16.9 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth street; one four-story brick house, 25 by 64, with lot half the block in depth, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 220 feet west of Third avenue; two lots, each 20.6 by 100.5, on East Fifty-third street, south side, 68.8 feet east of Madison avenue; and a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 200, on Pearl street, north side, running through to Steuben street, 125 feet west of Greene street, Jersey City, N. J.

By George H. Scott, public auction sale of the following very desirable realty: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front building, 51.6 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 72 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, known as the "Lenox House;" one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 22 by 70, with lot 104 feet deep, No. 425 West Twenty-first street, north side, 360 feet west of Ninth avenue; one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 55, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 75 East Sixty-first street, north-west corner of Fourth or Park avenue, and one similar house and lot, No. 71 East Sixty-first street, north side, next house but one adjoining above. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee of the premises No. 23 Spring street, north side, 46.6 feet east of Mott street, comprising a lot 23.9 by 119.3 by 23.3 by 124, with a three-story and attic brick-front house upon the front thereof, and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee, of a large double mansion house, with a tract of land containing about one and two-thirds acres, (thirty-three lots,) located on Washington Heights, in the vicinity of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and known as the "Seagrave Estate." This property is now, as well as prospectively, of great value, and the proposed sale is worthy attention.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 19 by 74.10 by 27 by 53, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of three lots, together, in size 75 by 100, on Eighth avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. G. Meeker, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jonathan Marshall, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with Columbia College lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue; lease dated Nov. 1, 1866; term, nineteen years and eight months. Also, similar sale, J. O. Dykman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Scuyler street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 135 by 27.6 by 147, on Fordham avenue, east side, extending through to Franklin avenue, 125 feet south of Spring place, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Friday, March 26.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by 107.8 by 150 by 98.9, on Carr avenue, east side, 200.4 feet south of John street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of four lots, known as Nos. 44, 45, 46, and 47 on map of Morris Stebbins' property located at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday, March 27.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.8 by 269.9 by 127 by 50 by 176.4 by 105 by 84 by 14.9 by 75.2 by 30.6 by 104.8, on Fourth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-second street, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 96, on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 163.2 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, at 1 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, Esq., Referee, of the elegant country residence known as "Linwood," located at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, and situated on the banks of the Hudson River, comprising eighty-five acres of land, with large mansion, farmer's and coachman's cottages, and a general assortment of out-buildings thereon. The place is in fine order, and is one of the most desirable in the vicinity.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans & Davies.

1 four-story brick building, 1 four-story brick house, and plot, Eldridge st., s. w. corner of Canal st., plot 75x100, brick building 50x100	$45,900

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 three-story brick front house and lot, West 54th st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 22.6x65.2x22.7x53.6	6,009

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 19.

49th st., n. s., 104.2 ft. e. of 7th av., 10x100; F. Smyth, Referee, to C. Marti	$17,500
50th st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x90, F. S. Lathrop, Assignee; E. Holland to T. L. Disbrow	nom.
Same property; T. L. Disbrow to A. J. Semel	12,900
57th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th av., 75x100.5; Garafelia, wife of C. F. Chickering, to J. B. Tallman	85,500
74th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x102.2, 74th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; A. F. Kircheis to J. Williams	11,640
140th st., s. s., 231.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, Morrisania; Ann E., wife of J. Lawrence, to O. H. Clark	nom.
Same property; S. P. Van Woert to O. H. Clark	9,000
Independence av., e. s., at Spuyten Duyvil; runs along said av. 208.6 ft. to Sidney st., thence 200 ft. to Lafayette st., thence 208.6 ft., thence 200 ft. to beginning; Rebecca, wife of C. Van Winkle, to J. G. Johnson	12,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 122d st., 100.11x100; 1st av., w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 122d st., 14.10x80; H. J. Burchell to H. M. Hoyt	30,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

4th st., No. 263 East; A. Levinger to W. P. Irwin	$8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, n. e. corner of 22d st., second story, north store on Broadway, adjoining stairway and basements, 5 years, per year	$7,000
Franklin st., Nos. 206 and 208, 2 years, per year	1,600
23d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9, 21 years from 1859, C. C. Moore to T. Christy and S. S. Constant, per year	150
3d av., s. w. corner of 64th st., 3 lots, 15 years; 5 years, per year, $1,000; 5 years, per year, $1,250; 5 years, per year	1,500
13th av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Bank st., 45x72; also, large plot adjoining above, with right to collect wharfage, 5 years, per year	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500: $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES to sell or to rent their house on 30th st., near 4th av., for a term of years; it is four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 24x55x100; has been built by day's work, and furnished to order by Pottier & Stymus; will be let to a first-class private family; good references required.

House can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Permits obtained with

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted: elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner $23,000, easterly house $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let.

WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania, New-York.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT four-story high stoop brown-stone house No. 109 East 16th st., with all modern improvements.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

A NEW, COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE.—Embracing the largest new extension houses and the smallest low-priced houses; reduced prices. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 421 West 50th st., three-story and basement, brick, 16.8x50x100 feet. Apply on premises or of owner, No. 411 West 49th st.

D. M. SEAMAN

Solicits the patronage of owners wishing to RENT or SELL their houses. OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARROLL Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON PRESIDENT ST., NEAR COURT st., Brooklyn, one of the best and most comfortable houses in the City; size, 37.6x50, (on lots 75x100;) all improvements; in prime order; possession when desired; price reasonable; would exchange for good house without ground, of equally desirable situation. Address HOME, Box No. 3,811 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT,

WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF WALL ST.

To rent low to a first-class tenant, a very desirable country residence at West Farms, three and a half miles from Harlem by Southern Boulevard. House large and in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Eight and a half acres of land, fine garden and lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and evergreen trees. Horse-cars run regularly past the gate to and from Harlem, and to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Depot is but a few minutes' drive. This property is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be rented for one or more years, as preferred.

Apply to owner, THOMAS MINFORD,
No. 101 Wall st.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County.—Dwelling house and barn with about one acre of ground in the village of Hyde Park; the house contains thirteen rooms, and the grounds are laid out with garden and choice fruit trees; fine well of water on the premises; price $6,000. Apply to

H. E. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—FORDHAM PARK LOTS; PAYMENT can be made in installments; houses erected on very easy terms; depot now in course of construction; only fifteen minutes from 42d st. by Harlem Railroad.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—(THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.)—Perfect place; large complete residence, fine terraced grounds; fruit, shade, stables; all modern improvements; excellent neighborhood, near depot; sale low, terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD.—Attractive country homes to rent, furnished and unfurnished, all prices; many others for sale, including several desirable shore front properties. Address

J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

TO LET AT ORANGE—A NEATLY FURNISHED house, one to three years; eleven rooms; owner going abroad; on Main st., five minutes' from Brick Church Station; modern improvements. Also, desirable property for sale. A. BALDWIN, 98 Liberty st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, a nice country house; good stable; near my residence, where we have no chills and fever, nor mosquitos; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

WESTERN PROPERTY WANTED—IN EXchange for valuable property in Elizabeth, N. J.; some cash required. Owners, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 13. E. G. DUDLEY.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.

Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.,
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, March 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

The two-story brick store and lot Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry st., being the north-east corner of Cherry and Catharine sts., now and for many years occupied by BROOKS BROS.' well-known CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and being one of the most valuable business corners in the City, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Cherry st. and ninety-eight feet on Catharine st. ALSO, lot and building No. 120 Cherry st., adjoining the store of Brooks Bros. on the east. ALSO, the four-story brick house and lot No. 81 Catharine st., adjoining the above on the north.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee,
Will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon,

MAGNIFICENT LARGE DOUBLE MANSION AND THIRTY-THREE LOTS.

Splendid opportunity to buy a superb house and valuable lots, being the highest point, finest view, best location, and most valuable property on top of

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

This elegant Seagrave estate has a fine present and an immense future value, being near to the superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor, James Gordon Bennett, &c., only forty minutes to Wall st. by RAPID TRANSIT, now running direct to this property.

For maps and particulars apply to
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and branch office, No. 31 East 17th st., Union square.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.

Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,

have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of

THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,

known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at

UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,

unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
New-York, March 18, 1875.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS

NOS. 33, 35, AND 37 BLEECKER ST.,
between Broadway and the Bowery,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Lots each 25 by about 73 feet.

Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF

TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF 83D ST.,
293 feet east of 9th av., on MONDAY, March 22,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 24 LAIGHT ST., (near Varick st.,) running through to and fronting on VESTRY ST., with the three-story and attic brick house and brick stable thereon, will be sold at auction

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 53D ST.,
(south side, between 4th and Madison avs.,
on THURSDAY, MARCH 25th,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ON TUESDAY, MARCH 30, at sales-room No. 111 Broadway, the elegant mansion and grounds of the late Mrs. Anna M. Smith, at Bayonne City, Bergen Point, N. J., situated on the Kill Von Kull, between the lands of Gov. Dix and Garret T. Winant, Esq. See handbills at office No. 35 Pine st. William Smith, Executor. A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctione'rs.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-room, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn—The valuable property No. 40 Clinton st., between Pierrepont and Fulton, lot 46.7x100, with three-story brick mansion 41x53, twenty-three rooms, gas-fixtures, all improvements, Hill & Benton steam-heater; party wall adjoining. One-half of purchase may remain.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF HENRY R. REMSEN, DECEASED.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
ON EAST BROADWAY, WATER, MONROE, RUTGERS, HENRY, CHERRY, MARKET, AND EAST 12TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 30,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST BROADWAY.—The three lots, Nos. 11, 13, and 15 East Broadway, and Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine st., being the south-west corner of East Broadway and Catharine st., ground occupied by the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Also, lot No. 18 Catharine st.

WATER STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 584 and 586 Water st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts.

MONROE STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 67 and 86 Monroe st., near Pike st.

HENRY STREET.—House and lot No. 126 Henry st., between Rutgers and Pike sts.

RUTGERS STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 24 and 26 Rutgers st., between Henry and Madison sts.

CHERRY STREET.—The lot No. 164 Cherry st., north-west corner of Market st.

EAST TWELFTH STREET—The house, brick stable, and lot No. 37 East 12th st., between Broadway and University place.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Book-maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., DECEASED.
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY ON 6TH AV.,
STABLE LOT ON WEST 18TH ST.
Also,
LOTS ON 5TH AV., 100TH AND 119TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

SIXTH AVENUE (St. Omer Hotel)—The new six-story brick building and lot on the east side of 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., and known as the "St. Omer Hotel." The building is most substantially built, especially for hotel purposes, and contains over fifty rooms. Lot 37 by 95 feet.

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—The lot, with the four-story brick dwelling on the rear, and the brick stable on the front, No. 53 West 18th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE HUNDREDTH STREET—Ten lots, north side, between 4th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—Two lots south-east corner of 5th av. and 119th st.

TERMS OF SALE—Seventy per cent. can remain on the 6th av. property and sixty per cent. on the remainder.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN SING SING, FROM THE 1ST OF April or May, for four or five months, a small house, nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bathroom, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit, &c.; within two or three minutes' walk of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist churches, and ten minutes' walk from the depot; good references required. Address B. C., Box No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. It is every way first-class; cost $30,000; near post office, depot, churches, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO RENT—NO. 22 EAST 58TH ST. THIS NEW cabinet finished dwelling reasonably to a good tenant.

Seen by permit only from
LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st. (F65.)

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses · reduced rents!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, next to Brevoort House; four-story, twenty-two rooms, back staircase, gas-fixtures, good order; rent, only $2,500 to a responsible tenant.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING.—FURNISHED HOUSE, with every convenience, on Sandford av.; fine location; convenient to the three railway stations; garden, stable, &c.; rent, $900. Apply to

TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE SITUATED IN Orange, N. J., to rent low, within five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to W. G. WILLISTON, No. 11 Old slip.

HOUSE NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH av., to let; also, lots to lease on 3d av., near 24th st., Brooklyn. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row. Manager.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 12TH ST., between 3d and 4th avs.; modern improvements; perfect order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

IRVING PLACE.—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLINGS to let at reduced rentals, $1,600, $1,700, $2,300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to rent, handsomely furnished; rent moderate to a careful tenant. Address 5th av. and 130th st., care Station L.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell at a great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 586 7th av.; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—FINE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 7 CLINTON place; will be altered if desired to suit tenant. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, near the park, railroads, and churches. Inquire at the house, No. 304 West 53d st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

HOUSES BETWEEN 2D AND 6TH AVS., 1ST and 23d sts.—Rents, $1,000 to $3,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LET.

The store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, next door.

Buildings No. 46 Hudson st. and No. 45 Thomas st. Ten years' lease.

Store, dwelling, and stables, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order. Rent, $800 per annum.

THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4TH AV., with new plate glass fronts, to let or lease, separately or together, with or without dwelling portion of houses. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—SUPERB BANKING-ROOM, WITH ALL the modern improvements, newly fitted up; would be a most desirable location for bookstore; fronting on Broadway and Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also, third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE FLOOR, show window, south-east corner of 11th st. and University place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

LOFTS TO LET—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARticular, unfailing steam power; Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE AND building, with basement and sub-basement, No. 78 John st., now occupied for the stationery business. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up-stairs.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

HARLEM.—STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 2,270 3d av., between 123d and 124th sts.; also, store No. 2,278, occupied as a cigar store. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NORTH-west corner of 8th st. and Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.

THE FINE DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard st., near Broadway, 50x100.

Will rent very low. Possession immediately. Apply up stairs over premises.

LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446 448, 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to

C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

TO LET OR LEASE—$1,800—NO 103 EAST 9th st., suitable for any light manufacturing business; one door from 4th av., near Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED BY A FAMILY OF four adults for a year or more, with privilege of purchasing, a place of five to twenty acres; house furnished, and all in complete order; healthy location. Address, with particulars, J. N. DANFORTH, Brockwayville, Jefferson County, Penn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a select class of competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Office families can find first-class servants. Girls, please call for the best of places. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English girl, who has first-class City reference, and will endeavor, by being faithful in the discharge of her duties, to merit a good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A PERMANENT PLACE IN a private family by a thoroughly experienced and competent chamber-maid, or would do some chamber-work and sew; has unexceptionable reference of six years from last place. Address B. M. M., No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and fine washing; would be willing to assist with the washing; best of references from her last employer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of glass, silver, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress in a private family; City or country; can furnish excellent references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from present employers. Call at No. 29 East 38th st., between Park and Madison avs., from 10 to 12 A. M.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes superior bread and biscuit, also all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., pastry, creams; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A highly respectable young woman, a good family cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the very best testimonials; City or country; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c., also bread and biscuit; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish good testimonials. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; highly respectable; thorough cook; meats, game, fowls, fish, soups, meat pies, pastries, &c.; gets up made dishes; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; honest, neat, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good plain family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress; can furnish good references; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND BAKER.—IN the country by a neat, tidy young widow, who with her daughter, aged five years, will cheerfully work for moderate wages; understands dairy work; has very good reference. Call at No. 69 6th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Apply at No. 43 Spring st., rear building.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK; IS A GOOD baker and fully competent for her duties; City or country; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, or would like place as laundress alone; City or country; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, who can take entire charge of the kitchen; best of City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., betweeen 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 245 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, in City or country. Call at 249 Bowery.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, 543 6th av., near 33d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WITH first-class references; cuts, fits, and trims in all the latest styles; all the French patterns. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week in private families, in City or country; reference. Call at No. 117 West 11th st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; ring basement bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER OF EXPErience will go out by the day or week; is a good fitter; understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; terms reasonable. No. 622 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker a few engagements in private families by the day or week; City or country; reference. Call at 117 West 11th st. from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; ring basement bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day; best reference. Call at No. 1,145 2d av.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser would like to make two engagements for mornings at $10 per month, to fill vacancies from the 1st of April till June; best references. Address B. R. A., Station D.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady, a position as housekeeper in hotel or family, or governess; would travel if required; references exchanged. Call at No. 304 West 51st st., present employer's.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish lady as housekeeper in the country; has a boy sixteen years old; can furnish good reference. Address Mrs. Wilkes, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will be useful in a family; good home and moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do house-work in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; neat, tidy, and obliging; dresses hair, cuts, fits; operate, dress-make, &c.; would travel with a lady; unexceptionable City references; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl; will wait on lady; is a good hair-dresser, neat seamstress, also understands dress-making; will make herself useful in a good home; no objection to travel; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIable French girl to go to Europe; is accustomed to traveling; can furnish good City references. Address No. 941 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; a first-class laundress; understands French fluting, box plaiting, puffing and polishing, and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 490 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE woman, a first-class laundress, engagements to go out by the day. Call at No. 157 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; the best City references given. Call or address No. 256 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37th st., removed No. 424 6th av., near 26th st.—Select servants of all nationalities; City, country; lady expert saves employers trouble, disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE, &c.; IS a good seamstress and used to the care of children; or can do chamber-work and waiting nicely; for City or country; has City reference; speaks good English. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; DOES not speak English; is a plain seamstress; would assist in any other work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau, first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, EDUCATED, AMERican Protestant girl, to take care of children and assist in light chamber-work; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 105 West 20th st.; first floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNDERstands taking charge of an infant or young children. Apply, between 10 and 12, at No. 557 5th av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse; has five years' reference from former employer; can be engaged. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to do some chamber-work and take care of grown children; has two years' reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a competent and tasteful dress-maker; a good cutter and fitter; would like to get a permanent situation. Call at No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as seamstress in a private family; is a first-class embroiderer; best of reference given. Call at No. 296 Grand st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cutter and fitter will go by the day in families. Address Dressmaker, No. 23 Irving place, for three days.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has two and a half years' City reference from her last place. Apply at Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who fully understands her business; can take the care of silver and china, and is capable of taking a parlor maid's place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A respectable colored woman washing done to order for gentlemen and families. Call at Mrs. Lomax, No. 41 West 45th st., second floor.

MALES

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CORREspondent. By a young man of good education who can correspond in English, French, or German. Address Box No. 1,337 Post Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES TO take care of a gentleman's private residence for a year or longer; best references can be given. Address or call on JAMES GAMBLE, No. 688 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in some mercantile business; good references can be given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark Post Office.

BOOK-KEEPER—FROM JULY 1; CAN GIVE good references; good writer and accountant. Address Book-keeper, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN; WOULD like a place in City or country; understands his duties thoroughly, and can furnish the very best reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER; entirely qualified and highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, sobriety, and efficiency. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN OF EXperience and capability; a first-class driver; sober, honest, and obliging; a thorough groom; gives a first-class turnout; disengaged, his late employer not wanting a man for the Winter; has a first-class City and country reference for years. Call or address for two days at No. 153 West 42d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged 26 years, who can take care of and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (MARried) as first-class coachman or to take charge of a gentleman's country place; best of City references. Address C. H., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN American married man; no family; thoroughly understands care of horses and vegetable gardening; can milk; permanent place wanted; best reference. Address Coachman, No. 3 Allen st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, with three years' references; is single, sober, and trustworthy; a good driver; kind to horses; can paint and be generally useful; can be seen at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man in a private family, and can milk cow or two; good references. Call or address M. H. Hayes, No. 34 West Bethune st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man as coachman; understands the proper care of horses; is a first-class City driver. Address R. W. N., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG married (Protestant) man; no family; perfectly willing and civil; three years' best City references. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, as coachman, gardener, and farmer; he understands his business; best of reference. Call at No. 33 Elizabeth st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; the best of references given. Call or address, for two days, J. G., at Brewster's, corner of 21st and 5th av.

FARM MANAGER AND WORKER.—BY AN American Protestant middle-aged married man, who is thoroughly experienced in operating on a large farm, cropping, stock-raising, buying and selling, dairy work, machinery, &c.; has had charge of Thorndale Farm in Dutchess County for a number of years, and has best testimonials. Call or apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, GARDENER, AND USEFUL man.—By a Protestant young man; can do farming, plain gardening, drive horses, milk, &c.; is also willing to make himself useful; can furnish references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; SINGLE; strong; speaks good English; can drive, milk, and do all kinds of farm-work; is good-natured and of steady habits. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife; the man is an experienced gardener in green-house, hot and cold graperies, lawns, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds; has had charge of first-class gentlemen's places; the wife is a good cook or laundress, or would live in a cottage; both from Canada; five years' City references. Address H. R., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man who lived with him for over three years; he is honest, sober, and reliable, and a good vegetable and flower grower, understanding greenhouses, the care of stock, &c. Address Honesty, TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Only those requiring a first-class gardener need call on or address M. B., Messrs. Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, working, practical gardener, married, aged thirty-three, one child; understands all its branches on a gentleman's place; best of City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTestant married man, aged thirty-six years; family, wife and two children, with house to live in, and can manage greenhouse, graperies, bud, force, prune, do out-door gardening, &c.; also a good coachman and groom; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF CAPAbility; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, propagation of flowers, care of green-houses; a first-class vegetable gardener; first-class City and country reference; none need apply unless those with first-class places. Address or call on F. for two days at No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT MARried man, without family; is a first-class florist and grape-grower; understands the care of lawns and kitchen garden; first-class testimonials. Address, for two days, John, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILDren, (German,) as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; also a good driver, and understands the care of horses and cattle; can give the best of City reference. Address L. K., No. 876 Broadway, seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE WHO is perfectly competent and has good references; understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c., &c. Address W. H. D., seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; practical worker; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; married, two children; understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Address M. W., North Shore Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH TWO YEARS' references from last place; understands hot and greenhouses, flowers and vegetables; is single, sober, industrious, and a first-class man. Can be seen at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, GERman; understands the care of green-houses, conservatory, fruit, grapes, and all kinds of vegetables; excellent references. Address L. S., Astoria Post Office, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, FOR THE 1ST of April; understands all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply for one week, by letter, to Alexander Stewart, Box No. 64, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; good reference from Europe and this country; obliging. Address M. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER (SINgle,) accomplished in his profession, and well recommended, to take care of a gentleman's place. Address German Gardener, Box No. 214, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, faithfulness, and industry; five years in my employment. Address, Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and in the open air; best of reference. Address N. R., 876 Broadway.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS porter in club-house, store, or hotel, in or out of City; good reference. Address R. B., 132 West 30th st.

USEFUL MAN AND FARM-WORK.—BY A respectable Danish man, aged 47 years, who is strong and active, and speaks good English; can do gardening, set and prune trees and shrubbery, do farm-work, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, in a gentleman's family in the country; understands care and management of horses; is a good plain gardener; will be found competent and useful; temperate and honest; two years' very best references. Call at 251 7th av., second floor, front.

USEFUL MAN, WAITER, GARDENER, OR Coachman.—By a Frenchman who speaks English; has excellent testimonials from France; is industrious and obliging. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGlish) in a private family as valet or waiter; best references given. Apply by letter to W. J. B., 568 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; SOME EXPErience in private family in City; good references for sobriety and honesty; is neat, willing, a fair table waiter, and a good cleaner; wages small. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLORED man as first-class waiter in first-class private family; has first-class City reference. Call on or address H. H., No. 105 West 40th st., Room No. 9.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A small private family; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply at No. 454 West 22d st.

LECTURES.

CARL SCHURZ.

STEINWAY HALL,

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1875,

at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"Educational Problems."

FINE ARTS.

THE CHOICE COLLECTION
OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
FORMED BY MR. SHEPERD GANDY,
and other select works of art belonging to the
ESTATE OF MR. G. T. OLYPHANT,
comprising a great variety of subjects, the work of nearly
ONE HUNDRED LEADING ARTISTS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.
Now on exhibition day and evening
AT THE GALLERY NO. 82 5TH AV.,
Where they will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings March 24 and 25.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 WANTED.—A BUSINESS MAN with the above amount, for half interest in a well established firm; large profits and large contracts on hand; investigation solicited. Apply to T. JOHNSON, No. 367 West 34th st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 IN A SAFE CASH business, paying a fair profit. To an active man this will be a safe investment. Address C. O., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE,
DE LANCEY A. KANE, } Executors.
WALTER L. KANE,
d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 58 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-1aw6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA M. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.
mh8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.

JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
Executors.
o19-1aw6mM

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 19.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, March 22: Nos. 308, 310, 144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
8—Paull vs. Lachemmeyer, &c.
24—Taussig, &c., vs. Pollack.
35—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Kerwin, &c. (No. 1.)
36—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
64—Young vs. White.
63—Foster, &c., vs. Steinhart, &c.
70—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen.
80—Clifford vs. St. James R.C.T. A. B. Society.
92—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright, &c.
98—Eastman vs. Ward.
99—Knapp vs. Alden.
110—Schnabel vs. Netter, &c.
111—Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.
129—Kellogg vs. Gerwig, &c.
130—Same vs. Same.
131—Same vs. Same.
141—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.
144—Heffernan vs. Reed, Jr.
154—Millard vs. Ferguson, &c.
155—Same vs. Same.
159—Madden vs. Huber.
162—Schnabel vs. Netter.
169—Shanley vs. Burtis &c.

Nos.
189—Humes vs. Cutler, impleaded, &c.
223—Whalen, &c., vs. Burke.
230—Fullerton vs. Fullerton.
240—Lissner vs. Goodhart, &c.
245—Kirchner vs. Kohl.
252—Matter of Dupignac.
253—Hicks vs. Martin, &c.
255—Paul, Jr., vs. Vilmar.
256—Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Maier.
257—Searle vs. Searle.
258—Frank vs. Bryan, &c.
261—Schmidt, Ex'r, &c., vs. Levy.
262—Schermerhorn vs. Schermerhorn.
265—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Coult, &c.
266—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Hobbs.
267—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Bassett.
268—Devereaux vs. Smith.
269—Devereaux vs. Cromwell.
270—Morgan vs. The Mayor, &c.
271—Cornell vs. Slater, &c.
272—Coffin vs. The Chicago and N. Pacific Construction Co.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
80—Weyman vs. The People, &c.
97—People ex rel. Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors of N. Y.
83—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.
95—— vs. ——.
141½—Douglas vs. Douglas.
141—Sistare, Jr., vs. Cushing.
142—American Nat. Bank vs. Westervelt, Jr., et al.
143—Miller vs. National Steam-ship Co.
430—Oberley vs. Dickinson et al.

Nos.
137—Kendall et al. vs. Brill.
138—Same vs. Same.
145—Coulter vs. Board of Education of N. Y.
146—Dambmann vs. Schulting.
147—Place vs. Greenman.
148—Robinson vs. Chittendon et al.
149—Dows vs. Griswold.
150—Maryland Coal Co. vs. Edwards.
151—Same vs. Same.
152—Mallory vs. McConnell.
153—Jessup vs. Herzield et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
7—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
Issues of Law and Fact.
61—Wilkin, Ex'r, vs. Crane.
156—Miller vs. Burchell et al.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
242—Lawrence vs. Pratt.
244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.
245—Angell vs. Erie Railway Co. et al.
410—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
64—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
89—Harte vs. De Witt.
330—Palmer et al. vs Dixon et al.
359—Odell vs. Odell.

Nos.
173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.
215—Pitt vs. Vance.
17—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
57—Speers et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
207—Filly vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
231—Brady vs. Van Loon et al.
170—Viele vs. Mead.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
205—Bruner vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.
250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
2404½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
2348—Goebel vs. May.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1276—Donnelly vs. Frost.
1222—Beach vs. Wheeler et al.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
1236—Jardine et al. vs. The Rector, &c., of St. John's P. E. Church of Yonkers.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.

Nos.
778—E. Sanchez & Dolz vs. Morris et al.
1374—Ives vs. Crossley.
1246—Van Cleff vs. Paulding.
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
1382—Van Walthoffen vs. Newcomb et al.
2258—Hamil vs. The Mayor, &c.
1526—Drew vs. The Mayor.
2250—Dooney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard.
2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
2314—Norwalk Steam Freighting Co. vs. The Lawson Barge and Steam Collier Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
775—Dummer vs. King.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
57—St. Nich. Ins. Co. vs. Mer. M.F.& M. I. Co.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
817—Faris, sur., &c., vs. Fargo, Pres., &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs Gilbert et al.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
1009—McClosky vs. France.
2565—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
8429—Met. Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1033—Koehler vs. Hiber. Ins. Co. of O.
1313—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
981—Cunningham et al. vs. Martin et al.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
443½—Nax et al. vs. Rice et al.
537—Meridan Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
553—McNamara vs. Wallkill Nat. Bank.
[illegible]—Rall vs. The Mayor, &c.
1307—Thorp vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1031—Saunders et al. vs. Roberts imp'd, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
3789—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.
3245—Nat. Trust Co. vs. Gleason, impleaded.
739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
893—Nettleton vs. Matthews.
681—Cohen vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.
891—Stripp vs. Cavanagh.

Nos.
933—Landon vs. Bamberger.
949—Bowen vs. Westcott, President, &c.
939—Astie vs. Nordlinger.
1011—Graves vs. Hash.
1015—Astie vs. Nordlinger.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1037—Sanford vs. Flanagan.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
754—Odell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
868—Talcott vs. Belding.
792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
1166—Astor vs. Husted.
1012—Bodine vs. Collins.

Nos.
1184—Ludlow vs. Boylan.
1116—Allaire vs. Oddie et al.
1036—Roberts vs. Pomeroy et al.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.
862—Lundy vs. Goble.
1078—Reppiler vs. Baxter et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1135—(Order)—Haack vs. Skiddy.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan.
1200—Kruse vs. Brod.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.
1625—(Order)—Haas vs. Simpson.
3408—Fish vs. Napier.
3431—Quinn vs. Crawford.

Nos.
1430—Callendar vs. Oliver.
1248—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Cluchy.
1249—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.
1068—Moller vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
624—Patterson vs. Brennan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.
1780—Chamberlayne vs. Holmes.
1771—Erwood vs. Praen.
1763—Galvin vs. Oceanic S. N. Co.
1854—Paret et al. vs. Cooper.
1672—Kelly vs. Blankman.
481—Mason vs. Bennett.
133—Baxter et al. vs. Cummings.

Nos.
3165—Reiser vs. Hoffman et al.
3242—Adriana vs. Duff.
1886—Scoville vs. Batjer et al.
1888—Bramisdorf et al. vs. Aronson.
1889—McKean vs. Houseman et al.
1891—Wilson vs. Reed.
1892—Doale vs. Janeway.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
3208—Manufs.' and Builders' Bank vs. Gayton, impl'd.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
1595—Jonas vs. Goldstein.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.
1720—Kuhn vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.

Nos.
1640—Crow vs. Scott.
1182—Gonge et al. vs. Banks.
2285—Witt vs. Shipman.
3009—King et al. vs. Williamson.
3015—Aronson vs. Aderna.
1265—Kurtz vs. Hufnagel.
2313—Hawkins et al. vs. Turner.
1512—Graham vs. Many.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
2356—McIntyre vs. Lynch.
3033—Mack et al. vs. Diebl.
2114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
3117—Fosdick vs. Boyland et al.
3103—Conover et al. vs. Wand et al.
2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impleaded.
2017—Same vs. Same.
1811—Robinson vs. Biser.

Nos.
2697—Frinski vs. Cohn et al.
3175—Alexander vs. Cooperman.
3286—Yung vs. Koch.
1753—Astor vs. Sexton.
3301—Wadworth et al. vs. Jessup.
3318—Pearsall vs. Kessler.
1798—Powers et al. vs. Hall.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Ramsey, burglary.
James Clark and James Price, burglary.
James Kelly, burglary.
Latham Mitchell, felonious assault and battery.
Charles A. Blair, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Williams, rape.
Patrick Reilly, grand larceny.
William Pearsall, grand larceny.
Wolfstein Michael, grand larceny.
Ellen Sheridan, grand larceny.

James Coburn, grand larceny.
Jacob H. Stone, grand larceny.
Charles Miller, grand larceny.
Timothy Shine, grand larceny.
Patrick McDonald, assault and battery.
Margaret McEvoy, receiving stolen goods.
James Reed, petit larceny.
Julia Devoe, petit larceny.
Louisa Shine, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Josiah Jourdan, homicide.
Martin Nelson, burglary.
Cornelius J. O'Brien, burglary.

John Delancey, forgery.
Richard Wrousky, forgery.
Thomas Smart, larceny.

THE LATE DR. SOBIESKY.

THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH HE WAS HELD BY THE PRESIDENTS OF YALE AND ANTIOCH COLLEGES.

Coroner McCabe, of Cincinnati, has received a letter from President Porter, of Yale College, in regard to the man M. F. J. Sobiesky, the manner of whose mysterious death at a hotel known as the Jackson House, in Covington, Ky., has been described in our columns. The letter shows very clearly how high an estimation Dr. Porter had of his friend. It is as follows:

YALE COLLEGE, March 15, 1875.

Mr. T. J. McCabe:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 13th of March is just received, and I am greatly obliged to you for the information. Mr. Sobieski I have known for thirty years. He was a man of rank, of very high rank, formerly of great wealth and extraordinary mental power and accomplishments. About thirty years ago he came to me as a stranger, sick, speaking only a little English. Subsequently he lived in my house in this city for a year, when he had scanty means of support and was subject to fearful attacks of illness. About the middle of last month I received a letter from him announcing that he would soon leave his home at Houston Station, Bourbon County, Ky., to seek a situation. May I ask you to preserve carefully all his papers and memoranda; to mark his grave, which I should like to indicate by a monumental stone, and to publish his death in some Cincinnati paper, thus: "Died, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in Covington, Milo Feodor John Sobiesky, a scholar of great eminence and a gentleman of princely bearing." Mr. Sobiesky resided some years ago in Cincinnati, and was well known at Antioch College, in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Please send me as full an account of his last days as may be consistent from his attendants at the hospital. Whatever trouble or expense may be involved, I will cheerfully defray. Please let me hear as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, NOAH PORTER,
President of Yale College.

The following letter from Prof. Weston, of Antioch, is interesting as indicating that the witnesses from the Jackson House may have drawn largely on their imagination as to the drunkenness of the deceased:

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, March 16, 1875.

To the Coroner who held the post-mortem examination of M. F. J. Sobiesky:

DEAR SIR: I have not noticed till to-day the account of the death of Mr. Sobiesky. If I had known in season I would have been down to the examination. You will probably find some letters of mine among his papers. I had not heard from him for several weeks. When he wrote me last he was at Houston Station, Ky., at work on his books, but did not expect to remain there long. In one letter he told me of his work and spoke of some propositions as to the issue of one of his books; in another he sent for a copy of Webster's Dictionary and a copy of Porter's *Human Intellect*, which you will probably find among his effects. He spent a considerable portion of last Winter with me, and the remainder boarding with a neighbor across the street. If he was on his way to New-Haven he would probably have called on me on his way. I write especially to request you to preserve his papers. Dr. Porter, President of Yale College, has been his personal friend for years, and knows more of him than any one else. The manuscripts of his literary work should be subject to the order of Dr. Porter, unless some one else has a claim on them by contract. Next him, no one that I know would have more interest in them than myself. I will write at once to Dr. Porter, and if necessary will go to Covington myself. While he was with me last Winter he seemed perfectly temperate. In former times he had the reputation of using opium, but he showed no indication of it then. He was receiving no money then from any source but from his friends. If he had money on his person to take him to New-Haven, it was probably furnished him by Dr. Porter. I would like to hear from you where you may be found, and when I can have the facts in his case, if I should go to Covington. Yours, &c.,

J. B. WESTON.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S VETO.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, in his Message vetoing what is known as the Floating Debt bill, says that nothing will induce him to contribute to swell the already intolerable burden of taxation of the State, and that he has regarded many of these claims as fraudulent, and concludes as follows:

But, if I could overlook all other objections to the act, there remains one objection which would, under any circumstances, forbid my approval of the act. I mean the character, as a whole, of the commission named in the act. Upon this point I speak with a reluctance which all just men will appreciate, but I am a public officer, bound to discharge an imperative public duty, and while I speak with reluctance, I must speak with perfect plainness. The commission named does not, as a whole, command my confidence for the work assigned to it. I am equally confident it does not, as a whole, command the confidence of the public for that work. The duties required of the commission demand the highest character for intelligence, honor, and incorruptibility which the State can furnish. By no fault or agency of mine I am forced to declare that, in my judgment, the commission named in the act does not meet that demand. The amounts involved are too great, the frauds believed to be involved in the claims to be examined are too widespread and pervading, the temptations to collusion and bribery are too powerful to allow me to consent to placing these duties in the hands of any man whose circumstances and associations excite the faintest doubt of his inflexible determination to stand as an insurmountable barrier to the further advances of corruption and fraud. The views now expressed compel me to withhold my approval of the present act. I should be blind if I had not become fully aware that my action will give deep offense to many members of the General Assembly. I regret this, but I trust the lesson is nearly learned by all that public duty is my only master. It is not my nature to seek or enjoy conflicts, especially with those with whom I have had pleasant personal or political relations; but there is no loss or failure which I seriously dread, except the failure to see my duty, and the loss of courage to do it.

SETTLEMENT OF JOHN HOPKINS' ESTATE.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the executors of the will of the late John Hopkins, of that city, have just returned their first account to the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County. The total real estate of the deceased, returned in connection with the inventory for the purpose of the payment of the collateral inheritance tax, was $1,522,320 57. The total appraised value of the leasehold and other personal estate subject to the same tax was $5,623,521 18—making a total amount of real and personal estate, at the appraised values, of $7,145,841 75. The Johns Hopkins University has received, under the will, real estate appraised at $160,000, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock appraised at $2,195,400, and $793,447 51 on account of its interest in the rest and residue of the estate. The Johns Hopkins Hospital has received $939,006 in bank stocks, $518,896 in leasehold property, $622,326 in real estate, and $795,959 51 on account of its interest in the rest and residue of the estate. The members of the family of the deceased and all the devisees and legatees have received their respective portions of the estate, and the whole estate has been closed by the first account excepting a balance of $102,154 22 ultimately belonging to the hospital and university, which remains in the hands of the executors undistributed, to await the result of certain litigations. The executors have at the same time closed the administration of the estate in Virginia and in West Virginia, and after payments of all the expenses connected with the administration of the estate in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland have, in compliance with the will, renounced in favor of the estate $227,000 of the commissions fixed by law and allowed them by the Orphans' Court. The total cost of settling the whole estate in the three States, not including the taxes imposed, has been less than three-quarters of one per centum on the estate. In estimating the estate, none but very moderate valuations have been made. For instance, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock is estimated at only $150 per share, whereas such limited sales of it as take place occasionally in the market are at from $180 to $190 per share. The other estimates are on an equally moderate scale.

A DRUNKEN BOY'S POWER FOR MISCHIEF.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Dispatch* of the 18th inst. relates the following: "On Saturday night 'a blower's boy' employed at a South-side window-glass factory became intoxicated, and when he came to the factory on Monday again, still drunk, the firm discharged him. The other boys employed in a similar capacity then refused to work unless the firm reinstated the boy in his place. A member of the firm sent for the boys and other helpers and told them that he intended to run that factory to suit the views of the proprietors. Two of the 'boys' who happened to be married said that they would go to work anyhow. At this the others demanded that the firm should not only reinstate the drunken boy but should discharge the two men who had offered to go to work. The firm then discharged all the boys and told the men to hire others. This, the latter said, was not their business, and, to bring matters to a focus, the proprietors put out the fires and shut up the factory, with a determination not to reopen it until next September. Thus were seventy-five persons thrown out of employment by a drunken boy."

ODD SLEEVE-BUTTONS.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* mentions that some thoughtful friend, with an assortment of odd sleeve-buttons, has sent a variety by mail to Mr. William F. Jordan, its one-armed cashier, and suggests: "Happy thought, if any of us lose a sleeve-button, a glove, or a boot, that, after all, the remaining one is a sufficient outfit for somebody whose limbs are less numerous than ours. A society for the distribution of odd things among one-armed or one-legged people may be instituted some time, perhaps, when charity becomes more minute."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....small	119½
600 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....small	119½
20,000 10-40 R...s3	114⅜
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	30
6,000 North-west. Con. C. Gd. bs.	83½
100 West. Union..s3.	77¼
200 do.......c.	77½
10 do.	77⅝
200 do.....ex. d.	75⅝
200 do.	75¾
100 do......b3.	75⅞
800 do.	75⅞
200 do......b3.	76
600 do.	75⅞
600 do.....b30.	76
300 do.	75⅞
2500 do......s3.	76
1700 do......b3.	76
100 do.	75⅞
400 Pacific Mail	38¾
200 do.	38⅞
100 do.	38¾
100 do......s15.	38⅝
100 do.	38¾
400 do.	39
800 do.	39⅛
2200 do.	39¼
400 Erie Railway	27⅛
100 do.	27
700 Lake Shore	74¼
200 do......s10.	74
100 do......s10.	74⅛
100 do.	74⅛
300 do.	74¼
100 do......b3.	74½
400 do.	74⅜
200 do......b3.	74¼
1300 do.	74½
300 St. Paul......s3.	35⅝
100 do.	35¾
100 do.	35⅞
600 do......b3.	36
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.	100½
200 do.	100⅝
1400 Union Pacific	50⅝
200 do......s3.	50½
500 do.	50⅝
300 do.	50¾
900 do.	50⅞
100 do......b5.	50⅞
2600 do.	51
1700 do.	51⅛
2800 do.	51¼
1000 do.	51⅜
1500 do......b3.	51½
4300 do.	51½
200 North-western	45⅛
1000 do......s60.	43¾
100 do......s60.	44¼
600 do.	45⅛
200 do......s60.	44⅜
100 do.	45¼
1000 do......b3.	45⅛
100 do.	45⅛
500 do......s60.	44
100 do.	45⅜
500 do.	45¼
300 do.	45⅜
500 do......b3.	45½
200 do......s3.	45⅜
10 do.	45¼
1400 do.	45¼
800 do.	45⅜
800 do......b3.	45⅜
200 do......s3.	45¼
1000 do.	45⅝
100 North-west. Pf.	57¾
200 Rock Island..b3.	105¾
300 Ohio & Miss...b3.	27⅜
100 do.	27⅜
2200 do.	27½
800 Tol. & Wab.	13⅛
100 do.	13¼
300 do.	13⅜
300 do.	13½
800 do.	13¼
200 do.	13¼
400 do.	13⅛
100 do......b3.	13¼
200 Atlantic & Pacific	14
100 St. L. & K. C.	22½

MONDAY, March 22—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last, like its immediate predecessor, was remarkable for some significant events. The opening was signalized by renewed buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, the reflex of increased activity in trade circles arising out of the Spring-like weather; but afterward there was a reaction from this feeling, when we had a return of Winter weather, and when the gold clique made desperate efforts to unsettle affairs by advancing the price, and also producing stringency in the gold loan market. The clique received unexpected assistance for a time by some failures in London, New-York, and Chicago. The London failures consisted exclusively of a few firms dragged down by the suspension of Im Thurn & Co.; the New-York failures resulted from losses sustained in teas, coffees, and sugars, chiefly in consequence of Congressional meddling with the tariff, and the Chicago failures, which were very small, were due partly to the recent monetary troubles in Canada, and partly to the sharp advance in wheat, one firm there having sold grain short to a large amount on a limited capital. From these explanations it will be seen that the failures during the week, which were used so liberally to destroy confidence, were exceptions to the general condition of affairs in business circles on both sides of the Atlantic. The truth of this became apparent as the week drew to a close, and the bugbear of failures so freely used by the gold clique lost its hold upon timid people, especially when advices from various points were favorable as to the future of trade and commerce as soon as the weather shall have become more seasonable. The gradual disruption of the gold clique—the only real disturbing element in financial and commercial circles—which occurred late in the week, did much toward restoring buoyancy, which was one of the marked features of the final dealings on Saturday. At the highest quotations for gold, 116½@116¾, one of the principal members of the clique—an officer of a leading city bank and of a prominent Western railroad—became alarmed at the indignation against his peculiar position, as expressed by both bankers and merchants, sold out his gold, and at the same time commenced to cover his short stocks. The improvement which this caused on the Stock Exchange finally ripened into buoyancy, and the week closed with that confidence which was such a conspicuous feature of its opening dealings. The foundation for the improving condition of the Stock Exchange for some time past is closely linked with legitimate business, and rests upon something more than mere speculation. In estimating the causes at work, the steady advance in the price of wheat for two weeks past is a most important fact, for every one knows how much the prosperity of the West depends upon a free market and a fair price for wheat. This advance will enable the farmers to dispose of their surplus accumulation of the last crop at a profit upon the cost of production; and as there are over 50,000,000 bushels of wheat in four States of the West yet to be marketed, the importance of this wheat question becomes at once apparent to the public. The marketing of this cereal will place a large amount of cash in the hands of the Western farmers, to find its way through all the ramifications of trade from the West to the leading cities of the Atlantic coast, and its transportation will increase the earnings of railroads, and give employment to idle labor in many directions. Our merchants will feel the impetus of this in the future by freer purchases of merchandise by the country traders, whose stocks on hand are known to be light. Again, we are approaching a season of dividends. On April 1 all the annual settlements among farmers in the Middle and New-England States are made, and shortly after that date money always flows to this point for investment. In May the Treasury will disburse a large amount for interest and principal of the public debt, and railway and other corporations also pay out freely for dividends and interest. The quarterly rents of New-York City on May 1 have become very large in amount, and a portion of this money always seeks the Stock Exchange for investment either in bonds or shares. All these disbursements must be taken into account in considering the present and future in financial circles. With a general revival of confidence, such as is now going on in the Stock Exchange, the industries of the country will receive a great stimulus, and we shall steadily drift back to our former prosperity. The Bank Statement issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday was one of the cheering signs of the week, being a very favorable exhibit, and showing a large increase in the legal reserve, when the gold clique expected a large decrease. Notwithstanding all the efforts to make money tight, the banks have been enabled to supply all the demands of their customers, and, at the same time, reduce their loans $5,087,900, which has brought about a liquidation in deposits of $5,081,900, and consequently a large decrease in their liabilities; and they have increased their specie $192,900, and their legal tenders $788,900, despite the withdrawal and locking up of both gold and currency. This shows a flow of money to this City. The large receipts of gold from California have changed the specie average from a falling to a rising one, and the influx of currency has caused a large increase in the legal tenders. Telegrams from Montreal on Saturday reported large shipments of gold to this City, which will help the bank reserves in the future. The figures of the Bank Statement explain at a glance the continued ease in our money market when Wall street speculators were making strenuous efforts to produce stringency by artificial means. Taken altogether, the present bank statement ought to assist in restoring confidence, as it is exceedingly favorable under the trying circumstances of the recent gold manipulations. The reserve of the banks has been increased $2,252,275, which raises the excess of reserve above legal requirements to $4,795,775. The following shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	March 13.	March 20.	March 21, '74.
Loans	$288,446,000	$283,358,100	$285,866,200
Specie	7,075,900	7,268,800	26,696,000
Legal tenders	51,342,900	52,131,800	60,184,400
Deposits	223,501,200	218,419,300	240,991,100
Circulation	22,229,000	22,231,900	26,717,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	March 13.	March 19.	Differences.
Specie	$7,075,900	$7,268,800	Inc. $192,900
Legal tenders	51,342,900	52,131,800	Inc. 788,900
Total reserve	$58,418,800	$59,400,600	Inc. $981,800
Reserve required ag't deposits	55,875,300	54,604,825	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	2,543,500	$4,795,775	Inc. $2,252,275

The stock market was strong for a brief spell at the opening of the week, but afterward became weak, and prices dropped 1 to 3 ₩ cent. The depression was occasioned by the squeeze in gold and exaggerated rumors industriously circulated concerning the failures at London and Chicago. The weakness lasted but a short time, however, and confidence soon returned. Under renewed buying, both for short and long account, a buoyant condition of affairs was noted toward the close, and in most instances there was a recovery in the early decline, while in some cases prices overtopped the highest made at the commencement of the week. The most active stock was Union Pacific, which opened at 48½, and subsequently selling down to 48⅛, afterward, under a heavy pressure to buy, became buoyant, and advanced to 51½, with an apparent strong upward tendency. The improvement in this stock is mainly due to the reports of increased earnings. The earnings for one day—the 18th inst.—were $29,427 89, against $18,214 99 last year, while the gross earnings for eighteen days in March show an increase of $85,000 as compared with the same period the previous year. The case of Union Pacific is not an exceptional one so far as respects increased earnings; reports in regard to other leading lines being of an equally satisfactory and gratifying character. For the second week in March the Chicago and Rock Island Road shows an increase of $35,000, and the earnings of the Chicago and North-western Road also exhibit an improvement. Western Union was conspicuously active during the week, and on large transactions advanced to 78⅛, as against 76¼ at the opening. The price subsequently reacted, but at the close fully recovered, the latest quotation having been 76 ex-dividend. The extreme quotations for North-western were, for the Common, 43⅝ and 46⅜, and for the Preferred, 56 and 59. The closing transactions were 45⅝ for the Common, and 58 for the Preferred. Chicago and Rock Island advanced to 106, an improvement of ⅝ per cent. on the opening price, but afterward reacted, selling down to 104⅞, with a subsequent recovery to 105⅞, the stock closing firm at the latter quotation. Pacific Mail opened at 39½, and afterward declined to 37⅛. In the final dealings the early decline was recovered, and the stock closed firm at 39¼. The recovery was assisted by reports of increased earnings consequent upon the recent advance in freights. The fluctuations in other stocks were not important. Investment shares were firm throughout the week, and in the final dealings on Saturday speculation was characterized by a tone of strength and buoyancy that seemed to indicate confidence in returning prosperity and a good Spring business.

The Gold market during the week continued to be disturbed by the manipulations of the clique, and the fluctuations were sharp and frequent. The price advanced from 115⅜ to 116¾ amid considerable excitement, and cash gold commanded as high as 1-16@3-32 for daily use. There was a subsequent reaction to 115⅝, due to sales by members of the pool. This was followed by a recovery to 116. Toward the close there was a decided change in the loan market, and balances were lent free of interest to 2 ₩ cent. for carrying. The operations of the gold pool had the effect of unsettling the foreign exchanges, and rates were reduced until $4 78½ and $4 82½ were touched, while actual business was done at much lower rates. As soon as the loaning rates for gold became easy there was a marked recovery, and the market closed firm at $4 80@$4 80½ for long and $4 84@$4 84½ for demand Sterling.

Government bonds displayed great firmness, and prices made a further improvement. The demand continued active to the close, and round lots found ready buyers. In railroad mortgages there was a large and well-distributed business. The continued ease in money stimulates the inquiry for these securities, and some issues are scarce. The dealings in the Union Pacific issues were specially heavy during the week, notably in the case of Sinking Funds, which reacting at one time to 86½, soon recovered to 88¾, and were in good demand at the advanced quotation. Union Pacific firsts and Land Grants declined about 1 ₩ cent., but later partially recovered and closed firm. Central Pacifics advanced about 1 ₩ cent., with the highest quotations at the close. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 83½.

The general trade of the City opened with an improved business, and there was a fair distribution of merchandise during the few pleasant days of the week. The dry goods jobbers felt the influence of the weather, first in a good demand for fabrics and then in a slack trade. Considering all things, there has certainly been a fair trade, and it has been demonstrated that we need only a spell of Spring weather to greatly increase business.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. March 20, 1874.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	115⅜	115⅛	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	117¼	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	120	119¾	119¾
American Gold	116¾	115⅜	116
New-York Central and Hud.	101	100	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	106	104⅞	105¼
Pacific Mail	39½	37⅛	39¼
St. Paul Common	36	35	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	56½	55½	56½
Western Union	78⅛	76¼	77⅛
Union Pacific	51½	48⅛	51½
Lake Shore	74⅝	73	74⅝
Toledo and Wabash	14¼	11⅜	13¼
North-western Common	46⅜	43⅝	45⅝
North-western Preferred	59	56	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¾	111	111¾
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110½	110½
Panama	114¼	113½	114½
Erie	27½	26⅝	27⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	26⅛	27
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¾	5	5½
Harlem	131	130	129½

Range of prices and closing quotations, March 20:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	100⅝	100	100½	100¾
Erie	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛
Lake Shore	74⅝	73⅝	74⅜	74⅝
Wabash	13½	12⅛	13	13¼
North-western	45⅝	44⅜	45⅜	45¾
North-western Pref.	58	57¼	57¾	58
Rock Island	105⅞	105½	105⅝	105¾
Mil. & St. Paul	36	35⅜	36	36⅛
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	56½	56	56½	57⅜
Pittsburg	92½	92¼	92⅛	92¼
Union Pacific	51½	43⅝	51⅜	51½
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	5	5	5	5¼
Han. & St. Joseph	24	24	24	24½
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	32	32	32	33
Ohio & Miss.	27⅝	27	27⅛	27⅝
Panama	113½	113½	113	114
*Western Union	76	75½	75⅞	76
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38½	39	39⅛

*Ex dividend.

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,505,728	January	$10,119,325
August	7,316,397	February	3,763,118
September	2,222,533	March 6	588,761
October	1,614,753	March 13	664,270
November	4,448,600	March 20	826,991
December	12,497,641		
Total			$47,568,027
Total to same date, 1874			27,940,642
Decrease in 1875			$9,627,385

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	January	$24,684,968
August	32,101,567	February	30,161,910
September	30,343,091	March 6	10,819,858
October	28,083,335	March 13	7,223,855
November	23,949,867	March 20	7,960,911
December	24,085,984		
Total			$252,175,367
Total to same date, 1874			252,598,209
Decrease in 1875			$422,842

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	February 9	$4,382,576
August	24,584,859	February 16	3,952,584
September	21,690,714	February 23	5,133,631
October	24,285,552	March 2	3,469,070
November	19,988,235	March 9	5,242,000
December	23,504,786	March 16	5,127,006
January	16,286,303		
Total			$184,101,694
Total to same date, 1874			218,963,658
Decrease in 1875			$34,861,964
Gold, March 20, 1875			115⅞
Gold, March 21, 1874			112

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,639
October	9,055,558	2,466,493
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,306
March 6	2,712,700	1,358,000
March 13	2,232,500	486,000
March 20	1,712,000	207,700
Total	$83,312,523	$54,748,447
Total in 1874	84,120,220	48,959,489

It is gratifying to note that among the number of dividends announced for April payment is the Central Pacific, whose 6 ₩ cent. gold dividend is announced in the appropriate column. This will release a large amount of gold on the market, over $3,000,000, of which part will be in this City. The Central Pacific, although earning for years sufficient to pay interest and dividends, prudently withheld the surplus until the line had been brought up to a high standard of efficiency and economy.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

Investors can realize, with perfect safety, ten per cent. annual interest on either large or small sums—interest payable semi-annually at the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK, New-York—by investing in the Iowa real estate loans which the subscriber is negotiating.

Loans are made only on improved and productive real estate, entirely unincumbered and in every way desirable security.

All mortgages are made directly to the lender and COLLECTION OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IS GUARANTEED.

Call or send for circular. The most thorough examination is invited. Personal references to prominent bankers and capitalists in this City and elsewhere will be furnished on application.

H. H. HAYDEN, No. 239 Broadway.
(Elevator entrance, No. 1 Park place.)

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	7	Beef, pks.	5
Beans, bbls.	1,033	Pork, pks.	315
Bees-wax, pks.	8	Cut-meats, pks.	1,179
Cotton, bales	3,112	Lard, tcs.	743
Flour, bbls.	9,780	Oil-cake, pks.	840
Meal, bbls.	100	Butter, pks.	1,924
Meal, bags	862	Cheese, pks.	621
Wheat, bushels	18,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	120
Corn, bushels	14,614	Rice Chaff, bags	359
Oats, bushels	8,000	Resin, bbls.	2,638
Malt, bushels	2,500	Spirits Turp., bbls.	198
Grass-seed, bags	188	Crude Turp., bbls.	250
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	50	Tar, bbls.	200
Bones, tons	15	Stearine, pks.	101
Candles, pks.	300	Starch, pks.	100
Dried Fruit, pks.	16	Sugar, bbls.	387
Eggs, bbls.	529	Syrup, bbls.	21
Hemp, bales	35	Skins, bales	9
Hops, bales	17	Tea, pks.	531
Hides, No.	4,516	Tallow, pks.	9
Hides, bdls.	51	Tobacco, hhds.	9
Leather, sides	9,283	Tobacco, pks.	118
Pea-nuts, bags	60	Whisky, bbls.	794
Rice, pks.	49	Wool, bales	281

ASHES—Have been quoted at $6 for Pots and $8 37½ for Pearl, ₩ 100 lb., but have been inactive.

BEES-WAX—Has been in request; quoted at from 32½c.@34½c. for Yellow, offerings light.

COAL—Trade has been very dull in the wholesale line, values remaining nominally as before. Liverpool House Cannel at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₩ ton. A moderate trade has been reported in a retail way at previous figures.

COCOA—Has been quite dull at unchanged prices; Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11½c.@12c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull and weak; quotations nominally as in our last. An invoice of 1,500 bags Rio by the Amazon at Baltimore reported sold at 16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, partly for export, and quoted fully ⅛c. ₩ lb. higher, on restricted offerings. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 2,672 bales, (of which 1,339 bales were on last evening,) including 503 bales to shippers, 410 bales to spinners, and 1,759 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been more extensive, and prices have been quoted up 3-32c.@⅛c. ₩ lb., influenced by more encouraging reports from Liverpool and the light arrivals at the shipping ports, closing firmly. The purchases of options for the earlier months were in good part to cover outstanding contracts. Sales were reported since our last of 26,600 bales, of which 8,700 bales were on last evening and 17,900 bales to-day, with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 9-16c.; April at 16 23-32c.; May at 17 3-32c.; June at 17 7-16c.@17 15-32c.; July at 17 23-32c.; August at 17⅞c.@17 29-32c.; September at 17 11-32c.@17⅜c.; October at 16¾c.@16 13-16c.; November at 16 9-16c.@16⅝c., and December at 16 19-32c.@16⅝c. ₩ lb.....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,112 bales, including 1,175 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day 5 bales, against 7,463 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 9,284 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,976,799 bales, (including 1,341,348 bales to Great Britain, and 606,686 bales to the Continent,) against 2,003,481 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14	14
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	16¼	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling Fair	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Fair	18⅛	18¼	18½	18½

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been held firmly on the basis of $2 40@$2 42½, currency, for full count, but have been inactive.

FISH—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for supplies at generally firm prices. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $5 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $8@$10 50; No. 3 at $7 75@$9 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herring at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1, ₩ box; Dutch Herring, 95c.@97c. ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively light trade has been reported in State and Western Flour at about previous prices. Export demand limited. Home trade purchases confined to job lots. Superfine stock dull. The sales since our last have been 11,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to fancy superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 85, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 85, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,400 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour quiet at unchanged rates; 620 bbls. sold....Rye Flour steady; 285 bbls. sold....Corn-meal less active but firm; sales, 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fairly active demand, chiefly for export, on the basis of yesterday's closing quotations, but has been generally held 1c. ₩ bushel higher, in view of the reduced offerings of prime to choice stock, thus checking operations, as buyers were unwilling to pay an advance. Winter Wheat has been held at extreme figures, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 21 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring in store and afloat, mostly at $1 18 in store, closing with this rate bid, and $1 19@$1 20 asked; $1 16@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 18 for good car stock, afloat; $1 17@$1 20 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 17@$1 17¼ for prime, in store, (40,000 bushels, part last evening, in addition to the four boat-loads mentioned by us this morning,) closing with $1 17 bid and $1 18 asked for prime, in store, (with 8,000 bushels rumored sold at $1 17¼, in store;) $1 21@$1 26 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 24 for No. 1 Milwaukee, to arrive, (16,000 bushels;) $1 10@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, the latter rate for Green Bay, (8,000 bushels,) afloat; and, within the previous range, Red, Amber, and White Western, with choice Amber and White very scarce in the local market....New Corn has been in reduced stock, and very good demand for shipment and home use at an advance of 1c. a bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 72,000 bushels at 84c.@85½c. for poor to strictly choice new Mixed Western, closing strong at 85c. for prime, and 85½c. for choice, afloat; 83½c. for new Mixed do., in store; 85c.@86c. for new Yellow Western, the latter for very choice....Old dull and nominal....Rye and Peas as last quoted....Barley stiffly held, but quiet to-day; 3,000 bushels four-rowed State sold at $1 25 ₩ bushel, in store. Canada West, in store, quoted very firm at $1 40 bid for prime, with up to $1 50 asked for very choice. Sales were also reported of 10,000 bushels common Danubian, at $1 10, and 10,000 bushels California, (brewing stock, deliverable at Chicago,) on private terms....Of Barley-malt, 5,000 bushels Canada sold at $1 50, cash and time....Oats have been quoted a shade firmer on a good local trade demand and limited offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 67c.@69½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 69c. for very good stock, afloat, with 69c. bid and 70c. asked for prime Chicago, afloat; 67c.@70½c. for very inferior to prime White Western, the inside price for Iowa; 70c.@70½c. for White State, and 69c. for mixed do....Bale Hay has been offered sparingly, and has been in request, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw firm and wanted, within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@70c. ₩ 100 lb....The week's exports hence for European ports included 9,683 bbls. Flour, 242,453 bushels Wheat, 207,186 bushels Corn, — bushels Rye, and 13,048 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Quiet to-day; quotations unchanged; 500 bales Manila sold at Boston at 7½c., gold, ₩ lb.

HIDES—A very moderate demand has been reported for stock, with prices favoring buyers. The week's receipts have been 27,775 Hides and 135 bales do.; sales 62,185 Hides and 150 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 7,365 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 to 20¾ lb., at 23½c.@24c., gold, 4 months; 8,120 Dry Montevideo, 20¾ lb., at 24c., gold, cash, less 5 ₩ cent.; 13,615 Dry Montevideo, 20¼ to 21 lb., at 23½c.@24c., gold, 4 months; 2,065 Dry Concordia, 21¼ lb., at 23c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 405 Dry Concordia Seconds, 21¼ lb., at 20½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 7,965 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 lb., at 22c., gold, cash, less 4 ₩ cent.; 4,535 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 20 lb., at 22½c., gold, 4 months; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande Cows, to arrive in Boston, 20 lb., at 23¾c., gold, 4 months, usual selections; 2,275 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 19 to 20 lb., part at 20c., gold, 4 months, selected; 1,500 Dry California, 21½ lb., 2,135 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb.; 1,200 Dry Central American, 20 lb., on private terms; 1,610 Dry Texas, 22 to 25 lb., at 22c., gold, 4 months, selected; 2,805 Dry Southern and Western, 18 to 21 lb., on private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70 lb., 10c., currency; 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, on private terms....And to-day, 5,000 Buenos Ayres at 23½c., gold, 4 months; 4,535 Rio Grande at 22½c., gold, 4 months; 1,800 Dry California at 23c., gold, and 800 Southern on private terms. Stock in first hands here to-day, 189,200 Hides and 730 bales do., against 101,700 Hides and 408 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quoted firm, as in our last, but very quiet to-day; no dealings of moment reported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm at $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained, and in good request. Sales 2,200 bbls. Strained, to arrive, on private terms; 200 bbls. good Strained at $2 15; 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50, and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75 ₩ 280 lb....Tar dull at $2 25 for Wilmington; City Pitch at $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine steady but quiet at 36c. for merchantable. Sales, 70 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet but steady, with City, in bags, quoted at $44@$45, gold; Western, in bags, at $47@$47 50, currency....The week's receipts have been 5,888 pks.; exports, 6,535 bags.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and weak at 7¼c. in bulk....Refined easier in price on a moderate demand; 5,000 bbls. sold here at 14½c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 14½c....Refined, in cases, at 19½c.@20½c....City Naphtha, at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, with a fairly active inquiry noted, largely for forward delivery. Sales reported for early delivery of 110 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 80@$21, the latter rate for a special brand, with Prime Mess and Eastern Prime quoted about as in our last. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., March options, at $20 60@$20 65; 2,250 April, at $20 70@$20 80, closing at $20 80; and 250 bbls. June, at $20 80....Dressed Hogs salable and firm at 9⅞c.@10c. for City, and 9⅜c. for Western....Cut-meats strong in price but less active, with sales reported of 5,000 pcs. fresh stock at 11½c. for Hams, 8c. for Shoulders, and 11c. for Bellies; 1,250 Pickled Shoulders at 8½c.@9c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 11½c.; 900 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; 165 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c.@11½c.; 20 tcs. Western Pickled Bellies at 11c., with other Western stock quoted as in our last....Bacon firm but quiet; 165 bxs. City Long Clear sold, in lots, at 11½c.; quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c., with Western Long Clear at 11⅛c.; Western Long and Short Clear at 11⅛c.@11⅝c., and Short Clear at 12c. ₩ lb....Lard has been in very good request, and quoted ⅛c. ₩ lb. higher, with sales reported for early delivery of 563 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅛c., closing at 14 3-16c. for prime, 44 tcs. City at 14c.; small lots of No. 1 at 13⅜c.@13½c.; 300 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14⅜c., with West India grades quoted at 14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., March options, at 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; 4,000 tcs., April, 14 3-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14¼c.; 500 tcs., May, at 14⅜c., and 2,500 tcs., June, at 14 7-16c., closing at 14 7-16c.@14½c....Beef steady; sales, 60 bbls. and 150 tcs. within yesterday's range....Butter and Cheese quoted as in our last on a moderate inquiry....Eggs steadier within yesterday's range, with rather more inquiry....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 799 pks. Pork, 884 pks. Beef, 9,253 pks. Bacon, 4,103 pks. Lard, 17,723 pks. Cheese, and 836 pks. Butter.

RICE—Trade has been slow in this line, but prices have been quoted with Carolina, ordinary to choice, $6 75@$8; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 62½@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in very moderate request since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Very quiet to-day; quotations essentially unchanged throughout; no further dealings of moment reported.

SKINS—Deer have been firm and in fair request; week's receipts, 82 bales; sales, 15,000 lb. Mexican, 10,000 lb. Puerto Cabello, 4,500 lb. Para, and 3,000 lb. Matamoras, within our range....Goat have been in request at steady rates. Receipts, 394 bales; sales, 115 bales Puerto Cabello, 35 bales Mexican, and 12 bales Payta, within the quoted range. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 65c.; Honduras, 60c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.@62½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 62½c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 56c., currency, ₩ lb....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 51c.@52c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 33c.@57c., currency.

SOAP—Has been sparingly dealt in since our last, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c. currency; Family, 5c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

STARCH—Has been selling moderately, with Western quoted at 5c.@6c., Potato at 5½c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been held with confidence, including Sicily quoted at from $75@$120 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $55@$65 ₩ ton. Demand moderate.

SUGARS—Raw steady on the modified basis of 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for fair to good refining, with rather more inquiry noted for supplies. Sales, to-day, 602 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 105 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c. And last evening, 336 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c., and 1,015 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c., and 169 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ₩ lb....Refined Sugars moderately inquired for at unaltered figures.

TALLOW—Active and strong in price; sales, 241,000 lb. at 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for fair to strictly prime. The week's exports hence have been 303 pks....Of Stearine, 5,000 lb. City, in hhds., sold at 14 9-16c., closing at 14⅝c. for choice; with Western, in tcs., quoted at 14¼c.@14⅜c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Sold to the extent of 3,500 half-chests Green, and 5,000 half-chests Oolong, (the latter partly to arrive,) on private terms. Market unsettled.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls. at $1 15, and 100 bbls. at $1 14½ ₩ gallon, market closing weak.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights show very little animation to-day. Rates have not varied materially. The stormy weather was against free movements. The chartering business was comparatively tame, especially so in the local market; yet rates were without change of moment. Tonnage for the West India Sugar trade was wanted. Vessels for Petroleum and Grain were less sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 70 tons Fustic, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 3,000 bushels Grain, (relet room,) at 7d.@7½d. ₩ bushel; a small lot of Leather, at 40s.; 1,800 pks. Bacon, Lard, and Cheese, within the range of 30s.@35s. ₩ ton; 300 bbls. Apples, reported at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₩ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₩ bushel; 600 tons Provisions and 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 7s. 6d., 300 casks Molasses at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₩ ton; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; and 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl....For London, by sail, 150 tons Measurement Goods, reported at 12s. 6d.@15s. ₩ ton, and, by steam, 8,000 bushels of Grain at 9d. ₩ standard bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 950 pgs. Provisions at 30s.; 200 pgs. Seed at 30s. ₩ ton, and 10,000 Staves on private terms; Grain quoted nominally at 7d.@7½d. ₩ bushel....For Antwerp, by steam, 5,000 Staves, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ₩ lb.; 1,500 pgs. Provisions at 30s. ₩ ton; 50 tons Leather at ¾c. ₩ lb., and 450 pgs. Tobacco, reported at 30s. for cases....For Rotterdam, a Swedish bark, 336 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 25s.@30s....For Cadiz, an American schooner, 519 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $13 for resawed....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 388 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, 189 tons, with Flour, from Philadelphia, reported at $1 ₩ bbl....For Montevideo, an American brig, about 3,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with Flour, &c., reported at $1 15 ₩ bbl....For Nuevitas, an American brig, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $1 75, currency, ₩ ton....For Port-au-Prince, an American schooner, 221 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $9 50....For St. John, N. B., a brig, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $2 25, gold, ₩ ton....For St. Pierre, an American schooner, 128 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 55c. ₩ bbl....or Trinidad de Cuba and back to New-York, an American brig, 353 tons, reported at $6 for Sugar and $4 for Molasses, vessel paying port charges....For Hayti, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $8, gold....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar and $3 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba, direct, two brigs, with Empty Hogsheads, from Philadelphia, reported at 85c....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a bark, two brigs, and a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 12½@$5 50 for Sugar....For Kingston, Jam., an American brig, 407 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 30c., gold....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pocasson River, reported at $5; another, with do., from Pascagoula, at $9....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 11½c. ₩ bushel; a schooner, with Lumber, from Galveston, reported at $8 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Petroleum steady at 14½c.@14⅝c. for Refined; Crude unchanged. Clover-seed wanted at 9c.@11c. for Pennsylvania, and 11½c.@12c. for Western; Timothy held at $3, and Flax-seed sold at $1 90. The demand for Flour continues active at full prices; sales, 600 bbls., including Missouri and Minnesota Family, at $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$8; Rye Flour quoted at $4 87½. Wheat firm; fairly active; sales of Red at $1 23@$1 25; Amber, $1 26@$1 28; White, $1 32@$1 36. Rye wanted at $1. Corn rather quiet; sales Yellow at 81½c.@82c., and Western Mixed, 82c. Oats command full figures; sales White at 66c.@70c. Provisions firm; sales Mess Pork at $21@$21 25; Beef Hams, $15@$21; Smoked Hams, 12½c.@13½c.; do. Sides, 11½c.@12½c.; do. Shoulders, 9c.@9¾c.; Pickled Hams, 11⅛c.@11¾c.; do. Sides, 10¾c.@11½c.; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8⅛c. Lard, 14¼c.@14¾c. Whisky firm at $1 15 for Western, in iron-bound barrels. Butter dull; New-York and Bradford County firsts, 25c.@27c.; do. seconds, 21c.@24c.; Western firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. seconds, 16c.@17c.; do. Rolls, firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16½c.@17c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 33c.@34c.; Western, 32c.@33c.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, and lower; No. 1 Spring, 97¼c.@98c.; No. 2 do., 95⅜c. for strictly fresh, 94⅞c. for regular, spot; 95¼c., April; 93¾c., May; No. 3 do., 89c.@89½c.; Rejected, 82c. Corn buoyant; unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@66⅛c., spot; 66⅝c. bid, April; 72⅜c. bid, May; Rejected, 63½c.@63¾c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 53⅝c.@53⅞c., spot; 53⅞c., April. Rye quiet; unchanged. Barley steady at $1 08½@$1 10, spot; $1 04, April. Dressed Hogs—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $8 60@$9. Pork active and higher, at $20, spot; $20 02½@$20 05, April; $20 30@$20 32½, May. Lard in good demand at $13 70@$13 75, spot; $13 75@$13 77½, April. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky sold at $1 11. At the afternoon call of the board the market for all articles was unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Flour firm; dull. Wheat higher; No. 2 Fall, $1 12½@$1 12½; No. 2 do., 93½c.@95c. Corn easier; not quotably lower; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@66½c. Oats firm and in improved demand; No. 2, 59½c.@60½c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky, nominally, $1 12. Pork firm and higher at $20 75, cash and March, held at $21 at close. Dry-salted Meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12½c. Lard firm at $13 70@$13 75. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $6@$6 75; medium to fair Packing, $7@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 75. Cattle active; sales of medium native shipping at $2 40@$2 60; good native Butchers', $5 20@$5 30; common to fair Mixed, $4 25@$5; Stockers and Feeders, $4@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,500 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 22,000 bushels. Flour dull; sales small at unchanged quotations. Wheat higher; demand light; sales, 1,800 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 10; 2 cars No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 07. Corn dull and nominally unchanged; sales 6 cars of new high Mixed on the track at 76c.@79c. Rye neglected. Oats retailing at 63c., bagged. Barley firmly held; no sales; maltsters holding off for lower prices. Seeds quiet; sales 280 bushels at $2 75@$2 90 for Timothy; $6 35@$6 50 for Medium Clover. Pork firmer; heavy Mess, $20 25. Lard steady at 14¼c.@14½c. Highwines neglected.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—Flour in good demand at full prices; sales Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; common Extras, $5@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 50; Illinois, $5 75@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8. Southern Flour firm at $5@$8 for common Extras to choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50. Corn quiet at 88c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in demand at 70c.@73c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $31@$33 ₩ ton. Receipts—Flour, 3,233 bbls.; Corn, 23,250 bushels; Wheat, 16,800 bushels; Oats, 16,150 bushels; Shorts, 3,409 bushels; Barley, 825 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98¼c.; No. 2, 93¾c., April 93⅝c., May 97⅝c. Oats steady, fair demand; No. 2, in store, 52c. Corn firm, good demand; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 67c. Rye firmer, scarce; No. 1, in store, $1 01@$1 03½. Barley firmer, higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 08; No. 3 do., 88c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $19 75@$20; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $14 25. Sweet Pickled Hams firm, at 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7½c. loose; Middles, 10¾c.@11½c. Lard—prime Steam-rendered held at 14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Receipts—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 20.—Flour quiet, steady, firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Western Mixed, 81c. Oats dull and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong and active. Pork steady and firm at $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c. for car-loads, loose jobbing; packed, 8¼c.@11¼c. Bacon active and firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard steady and firm at 14c.@14½c. Butter dull; good to extra fine Western Tubs and Rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum dull and nominally easier at 7c.@7½c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 15.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Flour firm. Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn dull at 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley quiet, but firm. Butter in good demand for best grades; dull for lower do. Clover-seed quiet at 11c. Pork dull at $21. Lard strong; Steam, 14c. bid; Kettle, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@10¾c., spot; 11c., buyer May; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c. Whisky firm at $1 11. Live Hogs firm, in good demand; common, $6 75@$7 50; fair to medium, $7 60@$8; good to choice, $8 25@$8 60.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 20.—Flour firm; in fair demand. Wheat firm; in fair demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 14; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18; Extra do., $1 21; Amber Michigan, $1 13½; April, $1 14½; May, $1 17; June, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 14½; May, $1 17½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20. Corn steady; High Mixed, 69½c.; April, 70½c.; May, 72¾c.; Low Mixed, 69c.; White, 70½c.; no grade, 69½c. Oats quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 50. Dressed Hogs, $8 10@$8 50. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20.—Wheat in moderate demand, with sales of three cars on private terms. Rye steady at 90c. on the street. Oats quiet and steady. Corn dull, but firm at 84c.@85c. Barley held firmly, nothing done. Malt steady. Cattle—Receipts, 341 car loads against 439 car loads last week; market moderately active; average quality not as good as last week; prices are ¼c. below last week's; fine Illinois Steers, 7½c. Sheep—Receipts light, being 58 cars against 74 cars last week; the range of prices is from 6c.@7½c. Milch Cows—Offerings light and demand slow; the range is from $40@$75.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 20.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for double Extra. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Extra do., $1 35. Corn quiet at 86c.@89c. Barley firm, but held out of the market; quotations are nominal. Corn-meal $34 for bolted; $33 50 for unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $29; Middlings, $31, ₩ ton.

LOUISVILLE, March 20.—Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat—Red, $1; Amber and White, $1 05. Corn, nominally 66c.@68c. Oats, nominally 64c.@65c. Rye steady at $1 10. Provisions—Advancing tendency; strong. Pork, $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats—Hams, 10⅞c.@11¼c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅞c. and 12¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; keg, 15½c. Whisky easier at $1 11. Bagging firm at $12½c.@13c.

DETROIT, Mich., March 20.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active, higher; Extra, $1 20; No. 1, $1 17½; Amber, $1 13½. Corn firm, fair demand at 71c.@72c. Oats firm, fair demand at 66½c. Barley—State, $2@$2 40 ₩ cental. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Cattle firm; steady; receipts, 1,100 head; common to extra shipping, $5@$7; choice Steers, $5 70@$6 12½. Shipments—2,600 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak; 15c.@20c. lower for light; 5c.@10c. lower for heavy; receipts, 8,000 head; sales at $6 75@$8 25; most of the sales were at $7 15@$7 90. Shipments—6,000 head. Sheep in fair demand; steady and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 20.—Corn steadier; 82c.@85c. Pork in demand; higher; supply light; Standard, $21 50; Heavy, $21 75; Extra Heavy, $22; Rump, $17. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 115¾. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 57.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 20.—Flour in good demand. Corn active, higher, 85c.@86c. Oats firm; fair demand at 70c. Lard firm; fair demand at 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats advanced; fair demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c; Clear Sides, 11½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; unchanged. Oats steady at 56c. and 59c., in elevator. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Meats quiet; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 20.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 20.—Cotton firmer for good grades; Middling, 15⅞c.@16c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.@15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 1,200 bales; exports, coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 31,046 bales.

MOBILE, March 20.—Cotton steadier; Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 150 bales; exports, coastwise, 152 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 45,388 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 353 bales; gross, 443 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 230,528 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 20.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 401 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,149 bales; sales, 549 bales; stock, 58,965 bales.

GALVESTON, March 20.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 654 bales; gross, 698 bales; exports to the channel, 1,800 bales; coastwise, 63 bales; sales, 1,694 bales; stock, 60,813 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 20—12:30 P.—Erie Railway shares, 24¼.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 52½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8d.; do. do. shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 8d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; also sales of the same at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 48s. 6d ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 50s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—The condition of the Wool trade remains unchanged. There has been a fair amount of business doing, and quite a large number of buyers are in market, attracted by the comparatively low prices of fine Fleeces on which further slight concessions have been made in a few instances to effect sales, but otherwise prices are unchanged. Medium Fleeces, Combing and Delaine Fleeces, and good lots of Super and X Pulled still meet with a ready sale and are quite firm, but other kinds are purchased very cautiously by manufacturers. Some lots of X and double X Pennsylvania have been purchased as low as 52c.@52½c., but it would be difficult for buyers to duplicate these lots except for Wools out of condition. Three hundred and sixteen thousand pounds Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been sold, including choice No. 1 as high as 58c., and X and XX at 52c.@55c. ₩ lb., and a fair quotation for XX Wools is from 52½c.@54c. ₩ lb., as to condition. In Michigan and other Fleeces scarcely anything has been done. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are scarce and wanted, and this description would meet with a ready sale. Pulled Wools have been in demand, the sales having been 235,000 lb., and good Supers and X still continue to sustain very full prices. The sales of the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, X, XX, and No. 1, at 52c.@58c.; Michigan Fleece, 50c.@51c.; Western and other Fleeces, 47c.@51c.; Washed Combing, 59c.@60c.; Oregon Delaine, 47c.; Unwashed Combing, 48c.; Scoured, 50c.@97c.; Super and X Pulled, 45c.@57c.; Spring California, 25c.@32c.; Fall California, 18c.@25c.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S CABINET—THE CARLIST WAR—THE WASHERWOMEN OF PARIS—INCREASING CONSUMPTION OF HORSEFLESH IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 8, 1875.

Despite the energetic and incessant labors of the party leaders for the past week no Ministry has yet been obtained, and we seem as far from having one as we were six weeks ago. M. Emile de Girardin, who has the habit of saying what he thinks, sums up the situation in a few words. Before the vote of the 25th of February he declares, and the adoption of the new Constitution, the Marshal was free to take his Cabinet from the majority in the Assembly, but after that vote by a heterogeneous majority he was in necessity bound to select his Ministers from prominent members outside the Chamber, as in the United States. His fault is in supposing that he can form a Monarchical Cabinet under a Republic. But this is just what the Marshal means to do, for the Orleanists voted the new Republican Constitution with that understanding. They voted with the Republicans to keep the Government from the Bonapartists, and took care to stipulate with the President of the Republic that they were to have the offices. MacMahon asked nothing better. He does not want any Republicans in his cabinet, and will not have any if he can help it; but the Republicans have a word to say upon that question. It was true, they confess, that the Monarchical Right Centre did vote the Republic, and did form a part of the present majority. They are, therefore, entitled to share in the fruits of the victory in proportion to their numbers. But the Republicans form five-eighths of that majority, and hence are entitled to have one portfolio more than the Orleanists. This would give them a majority in the councils of the Government, and would, of course, upset the plans formed by the Right Centre. That faction wants the preponderance and the Ministry of the Interior, the most important for electoral purposes, and the Republicans claim it as their right. About the justice of this claim I should think there could be no manner of dispute.

THE MISTAKE OF THE ORLEANISTS.

While admiring the cleverness and the discipline of the Republicans, one cannot help feeling a sort of sympathy for the Orleanists, who have overreached themselves. They are in a corner. It is impossible for them to resist the demands of the Republicans, for if they do the Bonapartists and Legitimists will combine with the latter to form a new majority, and then the Orleanists will be excluded, as they now exclude the two parties in question. They wanted to make believe vote the Republic—keep it in their own hands—control the elections—get possession of the Administration, and then have things their own way. But the Republicans knew very well what their allies were about, and took steps to checkmate them in the early stages of the game. Now the Orleanists must go on with their work whether they will or not, and must set up a Cabinet with a Republican majority, or none at all. In that case the Marshal would adopt the advice of M. De Girardin, and look for Ministers outside the Chamber. I said in my last that M. Buffet was about discouraged. Indeed, he was twice discouraged and gave up the mission intrusted to him, but each time the Marshal made an appeal to his patriotism, and induced him to make further efforts. He had arranged all but three portfolios in a satisfactory way, but those three happened to be the most important. He tried M. Bocher, the business man of the Orleans family, but M. Dufaure again objected. The Left Centre would not support M. Bocher. "Who then can I take?" cried M. Buffet in despair. M. Dufaure handed a list of names to the Marshal, who gave a simple glance, and, with an expressive look, handed them to M. Buffet. "But," said the latter, "these are all Republicans.' "Exactly," responded M. Dufaure, "as I told you from the first, we must have the number of portfolios to which we are entitled on account of our numerical importance in the majority of the 25th of February." M. Buffet replied that the Right Centre would not support a Minister having a Republican majority, but M. Dufaure merely shrugged his shoulders and remained inexorable. I am informed that when this scene was reported that night at the Hotel Bagratien, M. Thiers heard with a grim smile upon his face how the Marshal turned red as a lobster at this declaration and bit his lip with anger. M. Buffet went to consult Duc D'Audiffret-Pasquier, who said that the Right Centre could not yield without becoming the servants of the Republicans, and once more M. Buffet went to the Marshal and gave up the job. The Orleanists refuse to support a Ministry having a Republican majority; the Republicans will not sustain a Cabinet having an Orleanist majority. The latest rumor is that there may be a compromise to-day by giving the Orleanists the Interior, War, and Foreign Affairs, the most important Ministries; but the Republicans will still have a majority in the votes taken in Cabinet Council. If the Orleanists do not agree to this, the Marshal will form an outside Cabinet to suit himself, and will cover its responsibility with his own, upholding it with his sword.

NOTES FROM SPAIN.

A telegram to your Spanish correspondent, sent down from the interior by a courier, informs me that the weather is growing better; the snow is melting from the mountains, and the Carlists are preparing to move. The main object of the telegram was to note the excitement of the Carlists over the treason of Cabrera. That General had been bought over and had been charged with the mission of buying over the rest, and his conspiracy seemed to be succeeding when it was suddenly revealed. This accounts for the course of the national troops. They were unable to cope with the Carlists in the field, and hoped to end the war by a *convenio*, after having bought over a few of the most prominent Carlist Generals. Nothing that has yet transpired has so filled the Carlists with enthusiasm, and in the operations now beginning they will make a splendid fight. On the other hand, our dispatches from Madrid represent the young King in a bad state of discouragement, and in hourly fear for his life. He awaits from moment to moment the announcement to fly from Madrid, expecting the outbreak of another revolt among the troops, and is as unhappy as any poor boy could be. When Moriones and some of his best Generals left him, he wanted to abdicate in favor of Montpensier and come on to Paris to await the pacification of the country. Serrano was right when he declared that Don Alfonso had come too soon to the throne to remain. M. Dupressoir, who recently went to Madrid to see about opening his gambling-house at Fontarabia, came back fully convinced that King Alfonso would not be three months on the throne, and proceeded at once to negotiate with the Carlists. "The King" was not disposed to give his immediate sanction to the Casino, and if he succeeds in reaching Madrid I am inclined to think that M. Dupressoir will have to look elsewhere. From all present appearances, the present situation cannot be greatly prolonged, and it would not surprise me at all to hear that Don Carlos was marching rapidly upon Madrid, and that another change in the Government was imminent.

A CURIOUS CASE BEFORE THE COURTS.

It was Méry, I think, who spoke of a mass for the dead as a *post-scriptum du deuil*, a postscript of mourning, and something that I read in one of his works long ago was recalled yesterday by a curious process now before our courts. Among the ignorant memorial masses are matters of superstition, many believing, as they are assured by certain priests, that bad luck will follow them if they neglect to have an annual mass said for a dead relative. If a peasant loses a cow by sickness he thinks that it was owing to his neglect in this respect, and when a workman buys a ticket in a lottery he has a mass said for his dead grandmother, perhaps in order to bring him luck. These ceremonies are a source of revenue to the Church, the faithful paying for them according to their means. I am not able to say upon what principle the price of masses is regulated, but presume that more or harder praying is done when the sum is high. I have heard of a poor working girl who could have had a mass for her dead mother for a few francs, who nearly starved herself in order to save double the sum for a better article, if I may be pardoned this rather light expression. Finally, masses came to be sold regularly, and one dishonest priest has let us into the secret of the business. Near every church one sees a shop where ornaments, statues, and pictures are sold, and the keepers of them are generally influential with the priests. Some of them take orders for masses in order to prevent the people from intruding upon the time of the curés. The house in question did a thriving business in this line, but in order to profit by it an accomplice was necessary, and an arrangement was made with a country priest to divide the sums received, he sending the receipts in full, or a certificate saying that a mass had been said at such a time for the repose of the soul of a certain person. This relieved the conscience of the mourner, who kept the receipt as a talisman. Young girls were apt to pray and weep over these bits of paper as if the dead were really relieved by them and a sacred duty performed by the living. At length it was discovered that the unworthy priest was in the habit of making out his certificates in batches, and of saying masses, if he said them at all, by the dozen. These certificates were remitted to the Paris house in large quantities, against lists of names that could be counted by hundreds. As can well be seen, this proved a lucrative business, and the priest and the broker divided very important sums between them. But the priests of the parish found their own revenues diminishing, and began to inquire why so few persons ordered masses for their dead. The broker had been too greedy, and had not given enough to the ecclesiastics of the parish. The confessional revealed the secrets, and the persons charged with neglecting to put the postscript to their mourning met the accusation by showing their receipts. Thus the fraudulent speculation was discovered and reported to the Bishop of the diocese to which the dishonest priest belonged, and he has been brought up in the Police Correctionnelle. The trial takes place on Saturday, but on account of the scandal efforts will be made to dispose of it as quietly as possible.

Hippophagy is making rapid progress in France on account of the scarcity of beeves and the exhorbitant prices now demanded for all sorts of meats. The consumption of horse-flesh in Paris for public alimentation is much greater than it has ever been. Its use, except in the manufacture of the well-known Lyons sausages, is of recent date. The first equine butcheries were established in 1866. In 1867, after a trial of one year, 2,152 horses were butchered and sold for food. In 1869 the number of horses, asses, and mules slaughtered reached 2,658, and the number was increased to 5,732 in 1872. In 1874 the figures rose to 7,184, which gave, net, 1,295,520 kilogrammes of meat—a kilogramme being about two pounds. On the 1st of January of the present year there were fifty shops in Paris where horse-flesh was sold to the public, and there were five more shops in the suburbs of the city. In the provincial towns the progress has been about the same. I do not think that any one really likes horse-flesh better than beef, though some do prefer asses' flesh to beef; but it is sold at about one-half the price of beef, and hence is used by the poor for their bouillon and their *pôt-au-feu*. The use of horse-flesh in sausages is now general in France, and it gives a peculiar taste that is not unpalatable, and that peculiar reddish color of the Lyons sausages. I need scarcely say that only old and broken-down horses of small value are sent to the abattoir.

THE STORY OF A FLOWER GIRL.

Everybody has heard of Isabella, the famous flower girl of the Jockey Club, and many of my readers must remember her when she was a young and pretty girl, some fifteen or more years ago. She had then come in from Sannois, Seine-et-Oise, where her mother lived by selling garden vegetables. Isabella's beauty soon attracted attention, and she obtained the enviable place of *boquetière* to the Jockey Club. For some time she was noted for her virtue as well as for her beauty, but to remain virtuous under such temptations is almost beyond possibility. And how could one expect Isabella to go back to Sannois and work her life out behind a little truck, or in digging potatoes in the gardens? She could not give up her life at the Jockey Club, and was soon under the protection of one of its wealthiest members. Isabella is now a fair and comely person approaching forty, a little too fat, but still pretty, and has a son who is now quite a young man. She has just had the first scandal that has marked her career. The other day a poor peasant woman named Briant applied to the authorities of Sannois for relief, and it was found that she was the mother of Isabella. Mme. Briant was admitted, but a demand was made upon her daughter for a pittance for her support, only two francs a day being required in the poor-house. Isabella resisted. To her credit it must be said that she had offered money to her mother, but the virtuous old peasant spurned it as long as her back held out to dig potatoes, and would not accept money of the sort. The pride of the flower girl was touched and she said no more, but she made an effort to get her mother from the poor-house, offering her a home in Paris. Mme. Briant refused this, and Isabella refused to grant the small pension. She was sued for the sum. In court it was shown that she was in good circumstances, receiving 15,000 or 16,000 francs a year from her position, a pension of 6,000 francs from M. De Rothschild, and the owner of a house in Paris and two in Sannois. Her counsel tried to show that her income was uncertain and precarious, but this would not do, and Isabella was condemned to pay her mother 780 francs a year for life.

THE LAUNDRY BUSINESS OF PARIS.

In an article upon mi-carême and the fête of the washerwomen of Paris, the *Bulletin Financier* gives the following interesting details respecting the laundry business:

"The number of women employed is 15,000. According to the statistics of the last few years, a sum of 60,000,000 is expended in washing in the capital alone. Out of that amount 50,000,000 go for the rough work, and 10,000,000 to the getters-up of muslins and fine linen. The former takes place at Argenteuil, Rueil, Boulogne, Chatou, Arcueuil-Cachan, Saint-Ouen, Sèvres, Billancourt, Nanterre, Vanves, and Grenelle, there being 10,000 persons engaged in it. A medium establishment occupies about twenty women, paid at the rate of 2 francs 25 centimes per day. The receipt of each week varies from 1,200 francs to 1,500 francs. In the shops in Paris a laundress with two assistants can earn 150 francs per week. The ironers are far better off than the others, as always working in warm, comfortable premises, while the washers are obliged to be out in all weathers, cold or rainy, and to remain a part of the day with their arms in the water. In Paris there are nearly 130 boats used for the purpose in the Seine or in the canals, and about 100 public wash-houses."

Some excitement was caused here the other day by the report that the Emperor of Germany had issued an order to prevent the French Government from purchasing 10,000 horses, and one can imagine how easy it is to weave romances upon this theme. It is true that the Emperor did issue such an order, but it is not so certain that it was aimed at France. The French Government denies that it has bought any horses in Germany, or tried to do so, and if the 10,000 horses gathered up by some one were intended for exportation into France, it was a private speculation of which the French Government had no cognizance. The French are short of horses, and even the law of conscription recently passed did not bring in enough for an emergency. The Deputies begin to see how unwise they were two years ago in cutting down Count de Morny's estimate for the Harras budgets.

For some days the streets have been full of conscripts going about half drunk in bands, sometimes with a flag, and with their numbers upon their hats. The drawing for 1875 has just taken place. It seems to be a rule to make these boys drunk on this occasion, and there are some pitiable sights. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has notified all French Consuls to notify all Frenchmen abroad liable to conscription—the last notification—that they must return to serve in the Army. Failing to do so they expose themselves to the loss of their citizenship, and may be pursued as deserters on their return to France. This seems a hard case, indeed.

A CARD FROM REV. MR. HALLIDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of my cross-examination makes me say of a society, "It *is* one of the biggest humbugs that was ever put afloat." I should have said it *was*, and I think that was the word used, for I spoke of the man who *was* conducting it, in the last part of my response to the question of Judge Fullerton.

As my statement has annoyed and possibly injured one or more associations now existing in New-York having names like or similar to the one about which I was interrogated, I beg you will have the kindness to give this statement in your columns Monday morning; for if I have unwittingly injured any legitimate interest, I would make the earliest and most ample reparation in my power.

Some eight or ten years since—not less I think than eight nor more than ten—Mr. William F. Mott directed my attention to the "Juvenile Guardian Society," as an institution deserving the patronage of citizens. He said they had industrial schools through which they gathered children (boys exclusively, if I remember right) into their institution on Forty-sixth street, and then sent them in companies, at proper times, out West. Mr. Mott said he had just given the agent or superintendent $25, that they were sending out more children than the Juvenile Asylum, and he then gave me some statistics of which I have no definite recollection. I replied to Mr. Mott that it was the first I had ever heard of such an institution, and it appeared very strange to me that it could have been in existence and I not have heard of it. My impression is that the old gentleman said that he had contributed to it for two or three years. He gave me the agent's name as Rev. Dr. ——, a large, portly man with green glasses. I cannot say positively what the name was, and though I have an impression I will not call it. I found one of the schools, a very small and insignificant affair, which I judged was in some way connected with this so-called "Juvenile Guardian Society." I then sought the asylum. It was stated to be on Forty-sixth street, near to and east of Seventh avenue.

I could find no such establishment there, nor could I learn that there had ever been one. I immediately informed Mr. Mott of the result. I could not succeed in getting any clue by which to meet the reverend Doctor, and very soon the school alluded to was closed or removed, as I supposed, from suspicions excited by my visits. The matter was now dropped for a time, and until Mr. Mott called and informed me that the Doctor had just applied to him for another contribution, when he told him of the result of my investigations. He, with the utmost self-possession, replied to Mr. Mott: "Oh, we have removed from our old place on Forty-sixth street to Eighty-fifth street. The establishment we had there stood up on an elevation much above the street, and they were to dig it down, so we were obliged to change our location." I went to Eighty-fifth street the very day that Mr. Mott made this communication to me, and was as unsuccessful as I had been on Forty-sixth street. Finding nothing myself, I went to the station-house, which, if I remember, was on Eighty-fifth street. The officer in charge told me there was not only no such establishment on that street, but nothing resembling it in any part of Yorkville. Mr. Mott gave me the names of some of the contributors on the subscription-book which this man carried, and, if memory serves me, those of Peter Cooper, Samuel Willets, and John David Wolfe were among them. When I told Mr. Mott of my failure to find anything in Yorkville, I think he suggested at once that such names as could be remembered as contributors should be immediately informed, and should he apply to them again to have him arrested. Mr. Mott was ill for several months previous to his death, but I could not learn that another application was made to him, nor from that time until now have I heard one word of the Doctor or his concern. If that society is in existence to-day, and the language I used in court in regard to it is not warranted by the simple statement I have made, I will make any apology the circumstances demand. I was thinking about that "Juvenile Guardian Society," and no other. I thought it was a humbug, and that the man was a scoundrel, and said so. Perhaps it was unbecoming and unjust to say what I did, and if the Doctor is still around, and the society is in existence, and they will let me know what I ought to do, I am their humble servant. No one could be more reluctant than myself to say anything in the way of any association that was doing good. I have now been away from New-York for five years, and so utterly absorbed in my duties in Brooklyn, I know almost as little what is and what is going on in New-York as in Chicago. I know nothing of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society of to-day. For aught I know it may be the most beneficent and the most wisely managed society in the City or land. I do not know its objects, only as its name may be significant. I do not know the name of any of the Managers save that of the President, and do not remember to have heard of that until to-day. I know nothing of the quarters of the society. My commendation of it would possibly do but little good, and if it would do ever so much I could not bestow it, because of my entire ignorance of its affairs and objects. If that society or its agent, or any other society or individual, feels aggrieved by what was said by me, anything consistent for me to say or do by way of reparation shall be done.

S. B. HALLIDAY.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

IMPORTANT ENGINEERING WORK IN FRANCE.

A great engineering work, the only one of the kind in France, is about to be executed at Lyons. It is that of an iron bridge to connect the plateau of Fouvrières with that of the Croix-Rousse, which are two heights, like that of Montmartre in Paris, at a distance of 300 metres from each other. This undertaking is estimated to cost 2,800,000 francs, of which a subvention of 600,000 francs only is asked from the city. This aërial bridge will consist of three spans, the central one of 135 metres, and the two others of seventy metres each, resting on open iron columns in a line with the houses on the quays. The platform of the bridge will be sixty-five metres above the road, and nearly fifty metres above the houses. Each of the two central columns will have inside a lift by which pedestrians will be raised in two minutes, at a charge of ten centimes, to the top, whence they may reach the higher parts of the city, where they may have business. The only similar works existing in Europe are the Britannia Tubular Bridge in England, constructed by Robert Stephenson in 1847, and consisting of one span of 560 feet, and two smaller ones; that over the Conway, by the same engineer, of a stretch of 400 feet, and the bridge of Dirschau in Prussia, which has six sections of 129 metres each.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

VICTOR HUGO ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes March 4: "A pamphlet by Victor Hugo has been published to-day, which, like everything that proceeds from his pen, will be read and reread in the four corners of France. It raises one of the most terrible questions affecting modern social organization, that of the rigorous military discipline in the Army, which visits even with the punishment of death the man who has violated it by insulting his chief. That question has always been one of the great subjects of controversy between the Republican and the Conservative Party. The former, according to the school to which they belong, have always maintained two systems—the first, which seems at least the more practical, would introduce the civic element into the Army as the preponderating administrative element; the second, logical even to an absurdity, demands the entire suppression of standing armies. This, indeed is the inevitable corollary of the unqualified abolition of capital punishment as regards discipline. Victor Hugo, who, since the publication of his affecting *Derniers Jours d'un Condamné*, has never ceased to advocate the abolition of capital punishment, is quite consistent in writing this pamphlet. Adopting a purely humanitarian standpoint, and putting human life above every social consideration, he defends, no matter what price, that which in his eyes is beyond price. Gen. Loysel, however, in yesterday's discussion in the Assembly, maintained the necessity of the most rigorous discipline with an energy which no theory has yet been able to weaken. He said:

'The majority of you were mixed up in the events of the last war; many of you even took a very active part in it. You are all consequently aware of the importance of military discipline. The institution I propose is humane. It is certain, indeed, that by a few severe examples at the outset the cruel necessity of resorting to extreme measures is avoided. I will quote from a letter written by General of Division Kleber to Gen. Ernouf, Chief of the General Staff of the Sambre and Meuse Army, and which says, "Without the prompt and exemplary punishment of a proved offense, the offense is repeated, discipline is lost, and without discipline there can be no army."'

Here is what Victor Hugo says:

'The fact about to be stated should not pass unnoticed. A soldier named Blanc, fusilier in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of the Line, in garrison at Aix, has just been condemned to death "for seriously insulting his superior officer." This soldier is announced to be executed shortly. This execution seems impossible to me. Why? Because on Dec. 10, 1873, the heads of the Army sitting at the Trianon as a High Court of Military Justice passed an act of considerable importance. They abolished the penalty of death in the Army. A man was arraigned before them; a soldier responsible above all—a Marshal of France. This soldier in the supreme hour of danger had betrayed his trust—he had prostrated France before Prussia! He had gone over to the enemy in this appalling way, that, having means of victory, he allowed himself to be beaten. He had possession of the strongest fortress in Europe; he had held banners the proudest in history; he had surrendered them. He had the command of an army, the last which remained to the national honor; he had garotted it and offered it to blows from the flat of the sword of the Germans. He had sent the glory of France as a prisoner of war with its arms tied behind its back to the casemates of Spandau and Magdeburg! With the power of saving his country, he had destroyed it; in surrendering Metz, the virgin city, he had surrendered Paris, the heroic town! This man had assassinated his mother country! The High Council of War decided that he deserved death, and declared that he ought to live. In doing this what did the Council of War do? I repeat it, it abolished the penalty of death in the Army. It decided that henceforth neither treason, nor desertion to the enemy, nor parricide—for to slay one's country is to slay one's parent—should be punished by death. The court-martial did well, and we highly congratulate it. Many reasons, indeed, might have advised these wise and valiant officers to maintain the military punishment of death. There is a war to come; for this war an army is wanted; for this army discipline is necessary. The highest discipline is loyalty; the most inviolate subordination is fidelity to the flag; the most monstrous crime is felony. Who should be struck down if not the traitor? What soldier should be punished if not the General? Who should be condemned by the law if not the leader? Where is the example if not in high places? These judges said all this to one another, but they thought, and we praise them for it, that the example could be given otherwise; that the moment was come for replacing intimidation in the Army by a sentiment more worthy of the soldier, raising the military ideal and substituting the question of honor for that of the question of life; profound progress, from which will issue for the benefit of the approaching future a new military code more efficacious than the old one. Moral punishment, instead of material punishment, is the more terrible proof. Bazaine. Yes. Degradation is enough. Where shame exists spilling blood is useless. The seasoned punishment of this lofty clemency is more dreadful. Leave this man to his abyss. It is the great and sombre history of Cain prolonged. Bazaine put to death leaves a story behind him. Bazaine living draws night upon himself. The court, then, did well. What can be added? The Marshal disappears. Behold a soldier. We no longer see a high official, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Senator of the Empire, the General of an Army, but a peasant. No longer the old leader full of adventures and years, but a young man. No longer experience, but ignorance. Having spared the one, will you strike the other? Are such contrasts possible? Is it useful to propound such enigmas to the intelligence of men? Is not this compassion frightful? Is it a good thing to oblige the people to look upon comparisons of this sort? Having sold his flag, having surrendered his army, having betrayed his country—life; having struck his corporal—death! Society is not a blank. There is some one—there are Ministers; there is an Assembly above the Ministers and above the Government. Above the Assembly, above all these, public justice. I address myself to it. The tax of blood paid to the utmost was the law of ancient Government. It cannot be the law of modern civilization. In bygone days the cottage was without defense. The tears of mothers and wives did not count; widows sobbed to a deaf public; the heaviness of punishment was unspeakable. These customs are no longer ours. To-day pity exists. The destruction of one under a cloud is repugnant to advancing society; the great duty of brotherly love is better understood. There is need, not for destruction, but for enlightenment. At the same time, let us state it is a mistake to suppose that the revolution results in the diminution of social energy. Far from that, free society means strong society. The magistracy may be changed, but only to increase dignity and justice. The Army may be modified, but only to increase in honor. Social power is a necessity. The Army and the Magistracy are a vast protection. But who ought to be first protected? Those who cannot protect themselves, those who are lonely, those whom everything weighs down, those who are ignorant, those who suffer? Yes, codes, chambers, tribunals—this *ensemble* is useful; yes, this *ensemble* is good and beautiful, on condition that all this force has a majestic respect for the weak as its moral law. In bygone days there were only the great; now there are the humble. I sum up. They did not shoot the Marshal of France; will they shoot the common soldier? I repeat, this is impossible. I would intercede for Bazaine; I intercede for Blanc. I would have begged for the life of the wretch; I beg for the life of the unfortunate. If any one wishes to know by what right I interfere in this sad matter, I answer by the immense right of the first-comer. The first comer is the human conscience.'"

THE COMPOUNDING OF FELONY IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, March 5, Mr. Lewis said: I wish to give notice that on Monday next I shall ask the right honorable gentlemen, the Secretary for the Home Department, whether his attention has been called particularly to the fact that on the 15th, 16th, and 21st days of December last advertisements appeared in the *Standard* newspaper offering £1,000 reward for the restoration of Lady Dudley's jewel case with the paragraph that all communications on the subject would be considered as strictly confidential, the sole object being the recovery of the missing property; further, that on the same days advertisements appeared in the *Times* newspaper, inviting any person into whose hands the jewel case might have fallen to communicate with Lord Dudley. I shall also ask the right honorable gentleman whether Lord Dudley is not a magistrate, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Worcester, and whether it is not calculated to bring discredit on the administration of justice that he should have taken such a course as to offer to receive satisfaction for a felony committed; and, finally, whether it is intended by the Government to suffer such proceedings to pass unnoticed. [Cheers.]

THE CZARINE AT ST. REMO.

A correspondent of *Galignani* gives an account of the apartments occupied at this place by the Empress of Russia. He says: "The rooms are on the first story, where she occupied a bedroom, and a drawing-room in which she passed a part of the day. The furniture is most simple. The room is hung with persian, and the chairs, sofas, etc., covered with the same stuff. Her Majesty generally sat in a large mechanical arm chair near a round table in the middle of the room. On it were to be seen, in small frames, photographic portraits of the Imperial children, and in a large oval, a very fine likeness of the Emperor Alexander. Often while being read to, her Majesty's look reposed successively on those effigies of beings so dear to her. On her right was a small work table, on which was placed her embroidery and a small *necessaire*, open, disclosing four pairs of scissors, unequal in size, of exquisite cutlery. Every morning, after a very slight repast, the sovereign went out about 10 and walked in the garden or on the sea shore, when the weather was very mild, until noon, stopping to rest as soon as she felt the slightest fatigue. Twelve was the hour for breakfast, a little more substantial, but which never lasted more than three-quarters of an hour. Afterward she drove out toward Poggio or Bordighiera, or the mountains, in the first spurs of which some beautiful scenery is to be found. A French artist, M. Riou, was specially charged to reproduce in an album those souvenirs of the journey, and her Majesty insisted that instead of finished paintings they should only be sketches, and she was highly pleased with the freedom and spirit of the draughtsman's touch. Before the evening breeze sprung up the Empress reentered to repose or write her letters, and dinner was served regularly at 7 o'clock. After that meal the guests of the sovereign collected in the drawing-room to converse or listen to the reading of the journals or some entertaining book; then, about 9, her Majesty retired to her room. Such was, for about two months, the calm and monotonous life of the august convalescent now entirely recovered, owing to the delicious climate of San Remo. The Empress never but once departed from the regularity of her habits, and that was the day the two Grand Dukes, her sons, left, when she accompanied them as far as Monte Carlo."

ITALIAN FREEMASONRY.

THE GROWTH AND CONDITION OF THE ORDER—A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes from Rome, on March 1: Friday, 5th inst., will be a grand day for the Italian Freemasons, as on that day their new temple in the Via della Valle will be inaugurated by Garibaldi. In Italy the Freemasons trace their origin up to the commencement of the sixteenth century. Lodges existed in Venice under the Republic, and in Rome there are seals proving that under the Bourbons and the Popes the brethren held their meetings in Naples and in Rome. The rulers of Italy, however, treated them with much severity. The first Napoleon was a great patron and protector of the society; and during the Napoleonic era the lodges sprung up rapidly everywhere. Joseph Napoleon was Grand Master; Beauharnais, when he came to Milan, was named Grand Master and Commander in Chief of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third grade.

With the fall of Napoleon the Freemasons were persecuted even more fiercely than of old; the rulers of Italy enacted laws against them; the Popes excommunicated them; an individual suspected of being a Freemason was condemned to ten years of the galleys. The lodges were of course dissolved, and gradually the Carbonari Society absorbed the old members, who were called cousins instead of brothers. The early revolutions of the present century were directed by the Carbonari. In Naples alone they numbered 652,000 and 200,000 in Sicily. In Piedmont all the Liberals were Carbonari. The cry was the Constitution, and Constitutions were granted in Naples and in Piedmont. Charles Albert was a Carbonari when Prince of Carignano. But when the new Constitutions and their partizans were overthrown, the members dispersed, the society naturally lost its vigor, and the young initiators of the new era found it inadequate to their wants. Mazzini, a Freemason, was also a Carbonaro, but he substituted the Young Italy party for both. Still the Freemasons were not extinguished. During the wars and revolutions of 1848 and 1849 lodges were re-established in all the chief cities of Italy, and again suppressed when "Order" was restored. In 1859 the association revived, especially in Florence, and in 1860 in Naples and Sicily. In Rome, despite the vigilance of the Pope Freemasons of the lodge Fabio Massimo met at each other's houses secretly, and with the utmost precaution. When Rome was proclaimed the capital of Italy it was decided to make it the seat of the Grand Orient, with which is now connected 186 lodges, with about 9,300 members. Up to that time Gen. Frappoli was Grand Master, but he resigned when he went to France to offer his services to the French Republic fighting against Prussia, as both the Emperor of Germany and the Crown Prince are Grand Masters. Guiseppe Mazzoni was named Grand Master in his stead. In him the Freemasons have a chief of intelligence, spotless integrity, and stainless patriotism. As an advocate at Prato he had acquired fame for his honesty and skill. When Archduke Leopold II. granted a Constitution, he was named Deputy for Prato to the Assembly, then Minister of Justice, and when the Grand Duke fled was elected, with Guerrazzi and Montanelli, Tuscan Triumvir. When the Grand Duke was brought back by the Austrians he condemned Guerrazzi to perpetual imprisonment. Mazzoni escaped the same fate by flight, but was condemned by default, and also to pay the entire expenses of the trial, and as his property lay in the Grand Duke's domains, he was reduced to absolute poverty, and supported his wife and daughter by giving lessons in Paris. On his return to his native city in 1859, he remained stanch to his principles, maintained the unity of Italy above all secondary ideas; but when Tuscany was annexed, would have no office or emoluments or decorations, living at Prato as he had done from his youth. Only in 1872, after long and obstinate refusal, did he allow himself to be named deputy for his native city of Prato, and he now sits on the Mountain, speaks rarely, and votes with the Opposition. For his rigid severity in all that concerns the order and morality of the society he is surnamed Cato.

The first lodge opened in Rome took the name of the "Roma Costituente." This lodge was dissolved, and the "Universo" and "Tito Vezia" replaced it. A third, to be opened a few days after the solemn inauguration of the Temple, takes the title of "Uguaglianza." Rome numbers about 1,000 members, many of them Deputies and Senators. The Grand Secretary of the Italian Freemasons is Luigi Castellazzo, whose life has been spent half in prison and half in the field. In 1848 he fought in the students' legion of the Piedmontese Bersaglieri; then followed Garibaldi to Rome, fought to the end, and was imprisoned by the French. He fought again in 1859 with the Piedmontese; in 1866 with Garibaldi on the Volturno, when he was seriously wounded; and again with Garibaldi in 1866. In 1867 he went into Rome to prepare the revolution, and was seized by the Papal authorities and kept in prison until liberated by the Italian Army in 1870. Of Garibaldi little need be said save that he is a member of every lodge in Italy and of many in North and South America, France, and England. He is a "good brother," and the Masons are very proud of him. On Friday the inaugural ceremony—to which only the initiated, of course, are admitted—takes place at 1 P. M. Most of the Italian lodges will be represented. Deputy Mauro Macchi, Grand Chancellor, represents the French Masons, Castellazzo the Hungarians. Other adhesions are expected. There will be no public procession, as in Rome they are not permitted save in funeral ceremonies, and all the Masons will dress as they please, but all will wear the insignia of their special grade. The procession will form in the hall of the Passi Perduti, cross the Hall of the Council and the offices, until it reaches the Temple. In the evening a social meeting, to which are admitted the wives, sisters and mothers of the members, will be held. All the opera singers have offered their gratuitous services. Such a Masonic demonstration has never been witnessed in Rome.

CORK MATTRESSES.

"Rear Admiral" writes to the London *Times*: "You will, I believe, be rendering good service to many of those whose business or temporary abode is on the great waters, if, when you can afford a small space, you will call public attention to the recommendation of Vice Admiral Ryder, now absent in command of the China Station, that ships' mattresses should consist of granulated cork, instead of hair, for the sake of buoyancy, lives being often lost when help is near at hand, and the ship's boats insufficient. For a long time before the fearful Northfleet disaster the Admiral had advocated the use of such mattresses, capable of supporting sixty pounds, and costing from 7s. to 11s. 6d., according to the quality of the cover. How many lives might have been saved during the last few years had such means been at hand in her Majesty's ships Bombay, Amazon, and Orpheus; in a Russian frigate lost in the Baltic, in the Ré d'Italia, in an American corvette lost in the East Indies, not to mention the more recent dreadful cases in the merchant service. Capt. J. C. Wilson, who was commander of the Bombay flag-ship, burned off Montevideo, stated that the men, including sixty marines, and boys drowned might have been saved by the hammocks if the latter had been buoyant. The grand desideratum for preserving life in cases of foundering &c., is something which must be for ordinary purposes both at hand and in good order, and such is the hammock. People generally, and especially sailors, will not be 'lumbered,' even at the cost of a few shillings, with a life-saving article; indeed, to sailors there is something ridiculous in the very idea. No one expects to be drowned. The fact may be thought worthy of consideration that boats which, properly or improperly, have shoved off from the ship, do not always rescue a sufficient number from the fear of approaching her and being swamped by numbers jumping in; whereas men floating about on hammocks could be deliberately picked up, one by one, till a safe load had been secured. The Russian Navy has been recently supplied with cork mattresses, the Prussian Navy has given orders for a supply, and the Secretary of the United States Navy, in his last report, holds out a prospect of their early adoption in the public service. I may add that Admiral Ryder has neither pecuniary nor any personal interest in this matter; nor, to the best of my belief, has anyone of those who advocate his proposition."

RUSSIAN STRENGTH IN ASIA.

According to a "military communication" in the Cologne *Gazette*, the Russian forces in Asia, if the Russo-Asiatic forces be alone taken into consideration, are not proportionate to the tremendous task undertaken there by Russia. The troops immediately ready for active employment number together 60,800 men, with 32,650 horses and 112 cannons. Of reserves destined to take the field may be added a total of 25,750 men, and 9,650 horses. Of garrison and home defense troops there are altogether about 30,850 men, with 2,750 horses, and 28 cannons, but these cannot be used for active employment in the field. The active forces of Russia in Asia would therefore amount to little more than 80,000, and the whole of her forces there to hardly 110,000 men. These forces being scattered over the immense extent of the Russo-Asiatic possessions, it would be impossible to unite them so as to operate together. The cavalry, which forms the principal part of them, is composed entirely of irregular levies, with the sole exception of the twelve Ural Cossack regiments, with which a beginning of regular organization has been make. The four Turkestan rifle battalions are armed with the Verdan gun, and all the other troops with the Terry-Normann breech-loader, which has been transformed from muzzle-loaders of large calibre. The field artillery is still armed with rifled muzzle-loading cannons, except two batteries, which have bronze breech-loading cannons. The Cossack batteries have all only smooth-bore muzzle-loading cannons. The little care shown for the organization and arming of the Russo-Asiatic Army may be taken as proof that the moment for a real policy of conquest is not considered as having arrived by Russia. However, Russia has the means for offensive operations in her Caucasian Army, which must be considered as the great reserve of her Asiatic Army, and which is set down at 149,472 men, with 18,268 horses and 176 cannons, to which in case of war have to be added the Cossack forces of the Terek and of Kuoan, comprised of nearly 60,000 men, with 32,000 horses and 56 cannons. It is reported that the order to reinforce the Caucasian with a sixth infantry division is already given. These troops belong to the finest and best-armed troops of the Russian Army. In a war with Turkey, or military complications with or about Persia, they would be more than sufficient to put down every imaginable display of force by these two States; and to balance even the utmost development of forces by England. The infantry of the real Asiatic army are warlike troops, which have proved their quality in the Khivan expedition. To these land troops are to be added the fleets of the Black, Caspian, and Aral Seas, and the Siberian coast. The Black Sea fleet was composed last year, besides three ironclad frigates in course of construction, of 5 screw corvettes and 2 yachts, with altogether 1,864 horse power and 47 guns; the Siberian coast fleet of 34 steamers and gunboats, with altogether 1,820 horse-power and 61 guns; the Caspian fleet of 14 sailing vessels and 17 steamers, with 990 horse-power and 5 guns; and the Aral fleet of 6 steamers, with 190 horse-power and 8 guns.

DR. KENEALY IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, March 4, a rumor that Dr. Kenealy was about to bring before the House a complaint of breach of privilege, attracted a very crowded house and a large number of spectators in the galleries, among whom were the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Lord Granville, and other Peers.

Dr. Kenealy rose and questioned Mr. Evelyn Ashley as to the accuracy of a report of a speech said to be made by him in the Isle of Wight. Dr. Kenealy read this report, the sting of which appeared to be an assertion that a man who had put a witness in the box knowing him to be a false witness, was not fit to be a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Ashley replied that the report was virtually correct, and was proceeding to explain the circumstances under which the speech was made, when Dr. Kenealy interrupted him, and objected that he had no right to do more on this occasion than to give an answer, yes or no. The Speaker, however, decided that Mr. Ashley was quite in order, and Mr. Ashley went on to state that the speech in question was made at a political dinner. Under the provocation of an interruption from one corner of the room he had used these words: "What, do you think a man who is editor of the *Englishman* and put a false witness into the box is a fit man for Parliament?" At this there was much cheering, and Mr. Ashley went on to place himself entirely in the hands of the House, and said that if he were judged to have committed a breach of privilege he was ready to make any reparation. But he reminded the House of the legal maxim that he who seeks equity must come into court with clean hands.

Dr. Kenealy gave notice that he would next day call attention to the speech.

Mr. Lowe, however, raised a doubt whether a member could adjourn a question of privilege at his own will, and earnestly called on the House to reflect on the system which was growing up of permitting members to be called to account for language used out of the House. It was a most dangerous innovation, and there was no precedent for it except O'Connell's case. In the present case the imputation was not made on Dr. Kenealy in his capacity as a member of the House, therefore it was not a question of privilege. If Dr. Kenealy wanted redress he could go to the courts of law where a justification could be pleaded, but by bringing it forward as a matter of privilege, the truth or falsehood of the charge could not be investigated. Among other objections to the practice of which he complained, Mr. Lowe pointed out that if permitted, members of Parliament would be the only persons in the country forbidden to discuss the conduct of other members of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that it rested with the House to decide what is "privilege," but he agreed with Mr. Lowe that to constitute a breach of privilege the attack complained of must be on a member in his capacity as member, and he read a passage from Sir Erskine May's book, in which this is laid down. The disgraceful conduct of which Dr. Kenealy complained that he had been accused was not committed by him as a member of the House, and he ought to appeal for redress to those courts of law with which he was so intimately acquainted.

Dr. Kenealy contended that he had acted entirely in accordance with precedent—citing especially the case of Sir J. Graham and Mr. Ferrand—in the course he proposed to take, and, amid some laughter, insisted on the importance of checking the system of "American rowdyism" and license of slander which was growing up, and which, if permitted, would render life in the House of Commons intolerable. To Mr. Disraeli's recommendation to apply to the courts of law, he replied that he had no respect for the courts of law, and would never seek redress in one of them. Virtually Mr. Ashley had admitted that the report was correct, but though every possible charge was made against him in the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice in the Tichborne case, this atrocious accusation had never before been uttered. In calling the witness Luie, Dr. Kenealy said he had acted under the advice of two well-known Queen's Counselors and others, and repudiated in the strongest manner the idea that he was aware of the character of this witness or of the falsity of his evidence. Alluding to his own position in the House, Dr. Kenealy raised a laugh by expressing his belief that in a short time he should shake off the calumnies and prejudices by which he was assailed, as "the dew is shaken off the Lion's mane," which was changed into a loud cheer as he went on to declare that he should so conduct himself that no member need be ashamed of his companionship in that House.

Mr. Bright agreed with the view taken by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Disraeli that this was not a matter of privilege, but after Dr. Kenealy's explanation, full justice would not be done unless Mr. Ashley stated that he had made the charge hastily and was ready to withdraw it. At this suggestion there were some cheers, mixed with a cry of "No," and Mr. Ashley said that the difficulty he felt was that he did not wish to be thought to have spoken inconsiderately. When he made the charge he was acting on knowledge which was not trifling, but, in reply to Mr. Bright's appeal, he had no objection to say that he regretted having made the accusation on that particular occasion.

Mr. Disraeli thought the matter ought not to be concluded in this way, and moved the following resolution: "That this House, having heard the complaint of the member for Stoke and the explanation of the member for Poole, passes to the orders of the day."

The Marquis of Hartington seconded it, and after a suggestion from Mr. Roebuck that "privilege" ought somehow to be introduced into the resolution, which was withdrawn in deference to an objection taken by Mr. Dodson, the resolution was agreed to.

ENGLISH CENTENARIANS.

Mr. Henry Harris writes to the London *Times* on March 4: "I beg to draw the attention of the charitably disposed to the case of Joseph Colley, residing at No. 7 Little Collingwood street, North street, Mile end. This poor old man is now in his 102d year, and is an object of much interest. According to his own statement he has spent the great part of his life at sea; served the Honorable East India Company on board the Kellie Castle, was pressed from thence to the King's service, and several years served under Nelson on the old Temeraire. At the close of the war he was discharged out of the service, and has consequently no claim on either. This old man maintained himself up to his ninety-ninth year without charity from any source. He is now very feeble in mind and body, and is living with his granddaughter and great grandchildren, who are, however, in the most humble circumstances, and quite unable to bear the burden. The case is known to Mr. Alderman Cotton, Member of Parliament for the City of London, and Mr. Deputy M'Dougal, of No. 200 Upper Thames street, who will be pleased, with myself, to receive any donations on his behalf. The old man's prostration is now almost complete, and help is urgent." The *Pictorial World* notices a curious and interesting account of a lady at Newbury (who has just completed her hundredth year) in the last number of *Notes and Queries*. "There seems to be no question as to the date of her birth, which appears in the register of Witney Church. She has been the widow of Mr. John Coxeter, manufacturer of Witney blankets, for fifty-nine years; and her eldest son, who died more than twenty years ago in America, would now be eighty. A curious incident in Mr. Coxeter's life is related by the venerable lady. He and Sir John Throckmorton, both great growers of wool, tried a daring experiment, probably for a wager. At 5 o'clock in the morning of June 25, 1811, Sir John sent Mr. Coxeter two Southdown sheep. They were at once shorn, the wool rapidly spun into cloth and passed through the usual processes, the tailors set to work upon it at 4 in the afternoon, and that evening Sir John dined at the Pelican, at Speenhamland, in a coat made from the wool of his sheep shorn about fifteen hours before. That remarkable coat still exists, and was in the Exhibition of 1851. There was a great dinner at the Pelican, of course, and the sheep were roasted whole for the outsiders, with plenty of strong ale."

AN UNHEALTHY CAPITAL

A correspondent writes, March 4, to the London *Times*, that he is detained in Rome by the illness of a friend, who is suffering from "Roman fever," which is now very rife in spite of what tourists are told by hotel-keepers. "At the Hotel Costanzi," he says, "the manager boldly told me that there was no fever in Rome, and that my friend's illness was not fever, but that I had called in improper doctors, who falsely represented such to be the case to injure the hotel. I had an English, an Italian, and a German physician, but the fever runs its course, and may last some weeks yet. Lots of people are ill of it here, and there have been some deaths. It is high time that something was done for the health of Rome, and that brings me to my object in writing to you."

WEST VIRGINIA POLITICS.

CAUSE OF THE SO-CALLED REACTION.

POLITICS BEFORE, DURING, AND SINCE THE REBELLION—THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION—PROSPECTS OF A CHANGE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARKERSBURG, Friday, March 12, 1875.

The protracted legislative labor which resulted in the election of an ex-Confederate Congressman to the United States Senate attracted an unusual degree of attention to our modest little State, whose loyalty, steeled in the fires of civil war, was supposed to be proof against all corroding elements. This, at least, is the view of the case generally taken abroad, though to those occupying an inside point of observation nothing seems more natural and less unexpected than the renegacy of West Virginians, whose sturdy fidelity to principle is one of those virtues which have been vastly overrated in all historical mountaineers. For years before the late rebellion the western section of the Old Dominion had manifested a chronic hankering after separate State existence, which was generally credited to a legitimate horror of slavery, in which Western Virginia possessed but a nominal interest, while it bore a full share of the odium attaching to that barbarous institution sufficient to shut out progress and development by keeping off foreign enterprise and immigration. This, at least, was the opinion held abroad, and it is but just to add that there were to be found here and there, between the Alleghany Mountains and the Ohio River, a few intelligent and patriotic men, old line Whigs, who entertained these sentiments in good faith, though their utterance in public was never unattended by unpopularity or danger of personal violence. Thirty years ago there were not over 20,000 slaves within the boundary of the present new State, and these were freely conceded to be a source of more expense and trouble than profit; yet such was the popular infatuation upon the question of "divine right" that a candidate for office would rather have been charged with downright stealing than tainted with abolitionism. At that time an abolitionist was simply the embodiment of concentrated abomination and rascality, and a mad dog in July was not more effectually outside the pale of the law. Although nineteen-twentieths of West Virginians owned no slaves, they obsequiously aped the other twentieth in their prejudice against the poor black and the hard labor he performed. The truth is that it was not against slavery that the complaints of West Virginians were directed, but against taxation for which they have up to this time cherished an innate aversion, and of which they felt they were being made to pay more than a legitimate share. Old Virginia was systematically keeping for herself all the public institutions, railroads, and canals our money helped to build up, while the bones occasionally thrown over to us across the mountains amounted to nothing more than a few mud turnpikes, now in a state of ruin. Whatever spirit of independence therefore rankled in the bosoms of our yeomanry was rooted in their pockets.

WEST VIRGINIA THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Thus, thirty years ago, Western Virginia was almost totally and emphatically pro-slavery. A large majority of the people traditionally voted the Democratic ticket, and the Whig minority were almost a unit with them against human freedom. The few abolitionists—they would not have numbered threescore in the whole trans-Alleghany section—were, to all ends and purposes, hidden in caves. At Parkersburg and other points Northern papers were taken from the mails and publicly burned. At the time of the John Brown raid a number of our citizens, natives of other States, were threatened with summary expulsion for expressing admiration for the old man's daring or simple belief in his moral honesty. The few independent spirits who favored Fremont's election were derided as lunatics, and the few friends of Lincoln in 1860 denounced as traitors and abolitionists. When the grand crash came the attitude of our people was vacillating and unsatisfactory in the extreme. At first a majority of them were unquestionably sound and elected professed Union men to the Richmond Convention, but after this memorable body had passed the ordinance of secession, and an armed conflict seemed more and more inevitable, the prevailing policy settled down into an attitude of prudent inaction most favorable to longevity, while some were secretly praying for the North and others for the South.

Almost during the whole of the war the mercury of West Virginia loyalty fluctuated in striking sympathy with the fates of the contending armies, and even the long-desired division of the State worked very slowly and was only carried by a comparatively small vote, the opportunities for place and power thereby afforded being carefully weighed against the chances of "getting hurt" should our outraged mother ever again extend her avenging hands in this direction. After the close of the war and the return of our prodigal sons who had escaped the "Yankee bullets," West Virginia maintained her loyal reputation for five or six years by dint of stringent registration and other proscriptive laws; but once these barriers were removed by the Liberal movement four years ago, the political sentiment of the State "slid back" into its old time-honored groove. The first act of the restored Democracy was to strip the new State Constitution of its most liberal and progressive features, and if the free school system has so far escaped the wheel of reaction, it is only because it has become endeared to the masses who, within the last eventful decade, have made no inconsiderable progress in the art of thinking for themselves. Since then party measures, party policy, and perpetuation in office have engrossed the attention of several succeeding Legislatures, with a total disregard of the material progress and development of the State, notoriously rich in natural resources and sadly in need of getting out of the woods.

GOV. JACOB.

Gov. J. J. Jacob, first elected in 1870, and again for a term of six years in 1872, is a life-long Democrat, though not affiliated with the Bourbons, who have disgraced themselves on numerous occasions by thwarting his liberal tendencies and passing over his vetoes and recommendations with undignified scurrility. The Judiciary, including the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, are all Democrats, many of them ex-Confederate soldiers and civil officers, but generally able and filling their positions with credit. Our whole delegation to the Thirty-eighth Congress is composed of the same political material. The member from the First District is Col. Benjamin Wilson, already known in Washington by his unsuccessful election contest with Hon. J. J. Davis, Liberal Democrat, and present incumbent. Col. Wilson, is a gentleman of large estate, an orator of the iron-jawed and sharp-tongued variety, and in fair standing as a jury lawyer. The country will hear of him. The Second District is represented by Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, well known in and outside of West Virginia, although much that is new may be learned from a voluminous sketch of his life and public services recently published by his friends, and unsuccessfully explaining why it would not look well for West Virginia to send the honorable gentleman to the lower house of Congress while there is a vacant seat in the upper one. Frank Hereford, a mediocre lawyer and ex-Confederate officer, who is re-elected from the Third, or most Southern District of the State, politically and geographically, made his mark in Congress by a buncombe speech on the Louisiana question. Hon. Allen T. Caperton, the Senator just hatched out of the hottest contest of the kind known in the State, is, though an old line Whig, in every respect, social and political, a "Bourbon straight," who will not abolish emancipation and every other unsavory thing that has transpired since the capture of Fort Sumter at one swoop, simply because too many find it slightly more tedious to accomplish than he now supposes. As a representative old style Virginia gentleman, courteous, dignified, and fluent of speech, Mr. Caperton has probably no superior in the State, and being possessed of fair abilities and an honorable private character, will command respect in the United States Senate in spite of his record as a member of the ex-Confederate Congress. Mr. Caperton takes the seat vacated by Senator A. I. Boreman, first Governor of West Virginia from 1863 to 1868, to whose loyal and vigorous administration the new State is mainly indebted for its Republican record.

How it came to be thus I think is now sufficiently explained. The next question is, How long will it last? It is fair to presume that the term of power now enjoyed by the Democrats in West Virginia will mainly hinge upon their use of it for the public good. Their strict party majority is computed at scarcely more than 3,000 or 4,000, and fluctuations of the popular vote within the last few years indicate that serious blunders will not be readily overlooked or forgiven. Up to this time the Democratic sins of omission and commission foot up a sum total quite formidable in the hands of the Republicans at the next State election, provided their statesmanship has reasonably improved in the school of adversity, and due recognition is made of the fact that our people cannot be driven very long at a time within party lines against their manifest material interests.

POTOMAC.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 | ALGERIA....WED..April 7
PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 31 | CHINA.......WED..April 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..................SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....................SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC....................SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..................SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. ERICKSTEIN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, April 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..............................$100 gold.
Second cabin..............................60 gold.
Steerage..................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Th. Mar. 25, 3 P. M. | Italy, Sat., Ap'l 3, 2:30 P. M.
Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M. | Egypt, Sat. April 10—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada..............Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN...............March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..Wednesday, March 24, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.................SATURDAY, April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE......................SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....................SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..............Wednesday, March 24
STATE OF LOUISIANA............Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF NEVADA...............Wednesday, April 21.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. SEIDEL, March 23.
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, April 6.

from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO..........................April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 24
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, SATURDAY, March 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITTEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 3 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES...................................March 31.
ATLAS...................................April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL................................March 22.
ALPS....................................April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK.................Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..................Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..................Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

THE CELEBRATED EAGLE ROW-LOCK, especially adapted for row-boats, yachts, and life-rafts, for sale by L. W. WALTON & CO., No. 862 Broadway, and L. DESMOND, No. 299 Front st. Each pair warranted.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow [illegible] MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY. (Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000.

Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $50,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem,) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.

[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.

Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT, Attorneys.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..................................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..................................7,907,708 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET. NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECTORS of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st. By order of the Board of Directors.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON productive property, $4,000, $5,000, $10,000, $12,000, for a term of years. Inquire of A. MOWBRAY, No. 131 East 78th st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two elegant connecting houses, north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for board during the Spring and Summer months; rooms en suite; houses opposite Columbia College grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

NO. 176 WEST 11TH ST.—A LARGE FRONT room elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, large closets, with board for one or two gentlemen, with American family of adults; central location; moderate terms; references exchanged.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner of Broadway and 31st st. This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.

A LADY OFFERS A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to gentleman and wife. Address D. E. F., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with board; also, other rooms, en suite and newly furnished; can be secured now for occupancy on the 15th April. Miss BEMIN, No. 116 East 23d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—TO let—A large room on second story, alcove; hot and cold water; also, rooms for single gentlemen; first-class board; also table board; references.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSES, flats, and rooms, with or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Possession now or May 1.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

$5 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, ENGLISH, French, and music, for a few misses or children. Apply at No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE—A FEW ADULTS can obtain board with a private family; good accommodations and reasonable terms; only permanent parties taken; references exchanged. No. 42 7th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or seperately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Partial board for the gentleman; first-class house; room southern exposure; family all adults; no moving in May. Apply at No. 158 West 21st st.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; also, hall room, with first-class board; delightful location; location permanent. 36 W. Washington square.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations, with superior board, call at No. 22 East 49th st. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD FURNISHED FOR family or single gentleman; table boarders taken. No. 5 East 9th st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, adjoining Grand Hotel, No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties appreciating a refined home.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with board. Also single rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A PARTY OF ADULTS ARE DESIROUS of procuring pleasant accommodations for the Summer, commencing May 1, at some farm-house, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail; on or near the Hudson River preferred; plain and substantial food required. Address, stating location, with full particulars, &c., J. B. McCARTY, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Two rooms and ample closet-room required; will give and require unexceptionable references, and will be permanent if suited. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate) and full particulars, to C. B. L., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—A ROOM, COMFORTABLY furnished, having a closet or wardrobe; warmed; in a well-kept house, where good wholesome food is provided; at $10 per week; by a lady who wants to stay until July. Address L., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A HOUSE IN ONE OF the choicest localities in the City, desires to meet with a family who will rent the house and receive him as a boarder. Address OWNER, Box No. 295, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TEACHING desires board in a strictly private family; terms, $7 per week, including fire and gas; references. Address, with full particulars, C. J. B., 306 East 30th st.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS THE "INSTItute," Clark's Hill, will be opened for boarders April 1. For particulars address ORLO BURT, Stamford, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

RODGERS & ORR'S,

183 EIGHTH AV. 183

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.,

NEW-YORK.

GRAND SPRING OPENING!
GRAND SPRING OPENING!
GRAND SPRING OPENING!

IMPORTED
IMPORTED
IMPORTED—SUITS,
SUITS,
SUITS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
TABLIERS.
TABLIERS.
TABLIERS.

TUESDAY, March 23.
TUESDAY, March 23.
TUESDAY, March 23.

LADIES, WE WILL SHOW THE LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS, BERLIN, AND LONDON, DIRECT. PRICES FULLY ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LOWER THAN FORMERLY.

ALSO, FULL LINES OF RICH IMPORTED BLACK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, AND BLACK GOODS. PRICES UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

RODGERS & ORR,

183 EIGHTH AV. 183

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, in Chip and Straw, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH st., New-York, will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for Spring, on WEDNESDAY 24th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—BEtween THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875. CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver, Paterson, N. J.

mh22-law13wM

AMUSEMENTS.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1875,

in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

A tableau of Huntington's Republican Court, *en costume*, will be presented, after which the guests will be invited to a tea party, presided over by ladies in costumes of that day, representing the thirteen original States. The cups and saucers used on this occasion will bear the Washington crest. Dancing will follow the reception. The entertainment will be under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,
Mrs. John D. Townsend,
Mrs. Janvier Le Duc,
Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock,
Mrs. Egbert Guernsey,
Mrs. Clarence L. Collins,
Mrs. Arthur B. Graves,
Mrs. John L. Riker,
Mrs. Abner Doubleday,
Mrs. Alexander S. Webb,
Mrs. Matias Romero,
Mrs. William H. Wiley,
Mrs. William P. Earle,
Mrs. L. V. Sone,
Mrs. M. C. Davis,
Mrs. James B. Brewster,
Mrs. Thomas L. James,
Mrs. Benjamin A. Albro,
Mrs. Luther B. Wyman,
Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich,
Mrs. Oscar Smedberg,
Mrs. Louis F. Whitin,
Mrs. Thomas B. Twoddle,
Mrs. E. C. Bogert,
Mrs. Dr. Worster,
Mrs. H. Hentz,
Mrs. W. A. Caldwell,
Mrs. David Whetmore,
Mrs. Wm. W. Thompson,
Mrs. Ferd. P. Earle,
Mrs. Geo. Hoffman,
Mrs. Harry Hoffman,
Mrs. Henry J. Scudder,
Mrs. Aug. L. Brown,
Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins,
Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden,
Mrs. T. E. Stewart,
Mrs. Fred. Taylor,
Mrs. F. B. Elliott,
Mrs. C. H. De Lamater,
Mrs. John R. Bleecker,
Mrs. Thos. A. Wilmerding,
Mrs. John H. Draper,
Mrs. John B. Marie,
Mrs. David Lane,
Mrs. W. Gorman Sterling,
Mrs. Oscar Tibbals,
Mrs. Wm. A. Conklin,
Miss Mary A. Newcomb,
Mrs. P. C. Tallman,
Mrs. Chas. C. Leeds,
Mrs. Dr. A. F. McDonald,
Mrs. R. J. Cortis,
Mrs. Eugene M. Earle,
Mrs. S. C. Milbank,
Mrs. Albert Hendricks,
Mrs. Edward A. Quintard,
Mrs. John A. Kyle,
Mrs. Joseph Marié,
Mrs. Charles S. Lewis,
Miss James Hurry,
Mrs. Henry Draper,
Mrs. Thomas E. Brown,
Mrs. E. B. Phelps,
Mrs. A. H. Baldwin,
Mrs. George Leavitt,
Mrs. John F. Butterworth,
Mrs. Henry A. Barclay,
Mrs. Henry L. Clinton,
Mrs. Sinclair Tousey,
Mrs. E. M. Peters.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Mr. Luther B. Wyman,
Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance,
James R. Wood, M. D.,
Mr. Charles W. Griswold,
Hon. William Orton,
Mr. E. W. Andrews,
Hon. George M. Van Nort,
Hon. Henry G. Stebbins,
Mr. James Thomson,
Mr. Edward L. Henry,
Mr. William Borden,
Mr. Edward A. Quintard,
Mr. William H. Guion,
Mr. John S. Williams,
Mr. R. J. Cortis,
Gen. Alex. S. Webb,
Mr. J. W. Gerard,
Mr. Franklin H. Kalbfleisch,
Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch,
Mr. William Brookfield,
Mr. Henry Hentz,
Mr. David Salomon,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Mr. William C. Connor,
Mr. John C. Southwick,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Mr. John F. Plummer,
Mr. Francis P. Furnald,
Mr. A. G. Montgomery, Jr.,
Mr. Arthur B. Graves,
Mr. William J. Riker,
Mr. D. Sackett Moore,
Mr. Seymour A. Bunce,
Col. C. B. Mitchell,
Mr. George M. Groves,
Mr. David Watts,
Mr. William H. Wiley,
Mr. J. Appleton Morgan,
E. C. Seguin, M. D.,
Mr. D. H. McAlpine,
Mr. John Oothout,
Hon. J. Nelson Tappan,
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Mr. Frederick Bronson,
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Mr. William Krebs,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,
Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton,
Mr. Chas. H. Jacquelin,

Boxes and tickets will be ready for sale at the headquarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., on and after Monday, March 22, from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, members of the Executive Committee:

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The tendency of the author's plan is to reduce religion to the simplest form; to divest it of the dogmas and forms which now hide it. It is a plain, vigorous statement of the defects of existing forms of religion, and an earnest and an able plea for a better one—one that shall be Catholic indeed.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers, ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

JAMES M. NIXON'S GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT

AT THE HIPPODROME,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 22.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ARTISTS HAVE VOLUNTEERED.

FIFTY PROMINENT GYMNASTS.

THIRTY BATTOUT LEAPERS!

TWENTY MALE AND FEMALE TRAPEZISTS.

TROUPES OF CONTORTIONISTS AND JUGGLERS.

GREAT TWO AND FOUR HORSE CHARIOT RACES.

VELOCIPEDE RACE ONE MILE AGAINST TROTTING HORSE.

SIGNOR BARTOLO, THE GREATEST LIVING CONTORTIONIST.

Immense exhibition of renowned trotting horses, including American Girl, Barney Kelly, Crown Prince, Nellie Walton, and Hopeful.

FINAL TEST TRIAL OF SPEED between the famous trotters DAN CASTELLO and PILOT.

GREAT TROT, mile heats, best two in three. Riders, Dan Mace, Ben Mace, John Murphy, and John Rogers.

NOTE.—Every lady visitor presented with an imperial photograph of P. T. Barnum. Ladies and gentlemen occupying seats in the grand orchestra will have access to the park within the grand track to inspect the celebrated horses upon exhibition. Admission as usual.

REOPENING OF P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,

MONDAY, MARCH 29, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

Preparatory to the GRAND SUMMER TRAVELING TOUR through the large cities of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States.

The MAMMOTH HIPPODROME ENTERTAINMENT. Reproduced with an ENTIRE CHANGE OF ARTISTS NEW HORSES and CHARIOTS, NEW WARDROBE and PROPERTIES. Original and attractive Pageants, a wilderness of Dazzling Paraphernalia, and the Unprecedented Aggregate Force of SIXTEEN HUNDRED MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN! Details in future announcement.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.

In the desire to give perfection to his intention of presenting at this theatre, the name of which is identified with all that is beautiful in the memories of art, an AMERICAN DRAMA to the manor born and racy of the soil, Mr. Stuart will introduce, on MONDAY NIGHT, THE 22D, and every other night, with SATURDAY MATINEE, the American play, written by the late Frank Murdock, Esq., in five acts, entitled

DAVY CROCKETT,

the titular character by an American artist, Mr. FRANK MAYO.

In the production of this piece full field has been given for the most graceful scenic thoughts of WILLIAM VOEGTLIN, who will present THE PINE CLEARING IN THE FOREST, CROCKETT'S CRIB, ELEANOR'S HOME, DAVY CROCKETT'S CABIN, and thus convey, by means most sensible, those exquisite images of beauty which he thought needful to his subject, and to advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art by the fidelity and appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of canvas illusions.

Of Mr. Mayo's personation of the hero and centre character of the piece, no words can be better spoken than those of an American writer of the most delicate and fastidious fancy:

"This is a most powerful, picturesque, exciting, and touching impersonation, and both the work and the author appeal to public respect as distinctively American."

The cast, which introduces several young and beautiful candidates to Metropolitan fame, embraces Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Constance Leigh, Messrs. H. Forsberg, H. N. Haviland, W. Southard, H. Gwinette, J. Weaver, H. Cooke, Master Buckingham. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, commencing EASTER MONDAY EVENING, March 29, with first production of Offenbach's new opera bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE in her original creation of ROSE MICHON, inaugurating her FAREWELL APPEARANCES in New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI'S LAST NIGHTS.

POSITIVELY RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.

MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 22 and 24, positively last nights of Giacometti's greatest work MARIE ANTOINETTE.

RISTORI in her superb rôle.......MARIE ANTOINETTE

TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT—Extraordinary Performance.

RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

The performance will consist of Schiller's renowned MARY STUART.

After which Mme. RISTORI will enact, in English, the CELEBRATED SLEEP-WALKING SCENE from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, MACBETH.

RISTORI (first time in English) as....LADY MACBETH

Her first and only appearance in English Tragedy.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL RISTORI MATINEE.

RISTORI'S LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

Only performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Reserved Seats, $2, at Academy and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRIDAY NIGHT.

A RISTORI performance for benevolent purposes. Mme. RISTORI has generously volunteered to give AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the BENEFIT OF THE FUND of the new Italian School Building, when she will appear, for the first and only time this season, in her great rôle of "ISABEL SUAREZ," in the renowned drama, "SOR TERESA." PRICES AS USUAL. SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, Nos. 701 and 114 BROADWAY.

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KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. C. D. HESS...............................Director

FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.

CLOSE OF THE BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29, reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN (KELLOGG.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, last representation of Thomas' MIGNON, (KELLOGG.)

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, BENEFIT OF Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, only performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL, (KELLOGG.)

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Reserved seats...$2

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla," by Cramer, 75c.; Girofle Galop, Baker, 50c.; Girofle Waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Mignon," arranged by Pease, $1 25; "You and You," waltz, by Strauss, 75c.; "Where the Water Lilies," Thomas, 35c.; Morton Commandery Quickstep, Wiegand, 40c.; "Rockaby Lullaby," H. C. King, 40c.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—LANDAUS, CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, Coupés, four and six-seat Park Phaetons, Rockaways, T Carts, Dog Carts, Doctors' Phaetons, Pony Phaetons, top and no-top Wagons, &c., at M. CURLEY'S Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 31st instant, and reopened on Monday, April 12 next. A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of April next, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st instant.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

Stockholders A to L will collect at desk No. 1, and those from M to Z at desk No. 2.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE HALF (2½) PER CENT. has this day been declared on the stock of this company, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., to holders who are registered as such at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on the 1st and reopened on the 16th of April next. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 9 NASSAU AND 11 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENtral Pacific Railroad Company have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., GOLD, payable at the above office on and after April 1, 1875, on presentation and surrender of Dividend Warrants No. 3.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at the office of the company on the 27th day of April, to the shareholders, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th day of April next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JUDGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John Judge, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1875, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 13th day of March, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

mh15-law3wM*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of March, A. D. 1875, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHINEAS SMITH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY, by the Author of "Divorce!" "Under the Gaslight!" "Leah the Forsaken!" "Horizon!" "Frou-Frou!" &c., &c.

THE HIT OF 1875.

HOUSES CROWDED!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

LAST 6 NIGHTS of the engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT at this theatre.

The box book for the reservation of places for any night during these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box office.

NINETEENTH WEEK AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE in his own Irish play, THE SHAUGHRAUN. 129th to 137th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Ada Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

AN EXTRA MATINEE on NEXT WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

In active preparation, and will be produced on APRIL 1, a romantic play, in four acts, entitled, RAFAEL.

NOTICE.—The usual courtesy extended to professional persons and the press of free admission must be suspended during the last nights of Mr. Boucicault's engagement. There will be no exception to this order.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

EXTRA MATINEE, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OVERFLOW AT THE MORNING PERFORMANCES AN EXTRA MATINEE will be given ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, AT 1:30, PRECISELY, when Mr. DION BOUCICAULT will appear for THE LAST TIME BUT FOUR, in THE SHAUGHRAUN.

The box office for securing seats is open from 8 till 4.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.................................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

NINETY-FOURTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 27, SIXTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of this great play will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Remember the opening EASTER MONDAY, March 29 with the greatest of all spectacles, entitled AHMED.

The box-office will be open for the sale of seats on and after Thursday, March 25, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. For particulars see future advertisement.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.................................Manager

THE POPULAR RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.

The best entertainment in the City.

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THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

STANDING ROOM ONLY AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM, COLOSSEUM, COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.

PARIS BY NIGHT, WITH MIDNIGHT STORM.

Master LEO, Trained Canaries, Enchanted Cabinet, Lightning Calculator, Illuminated Panorama.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, March 28, First exposition of the Pictorial Wonder, PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The grand romantic Drama in four acts, ADVENTURES OF VIDOCQ, the FRENCH POLICE SPY, BULL IN CHINA SHOP, MISS ELLA MAYO, SATSUMA AND LITTLE ALL RIGHT, Miss Annie Hindle and Mouzert Sisters.

ROBINSON HALL.—16TH ST. & B'WAY, TONIGHT.

CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL

GEORGIA	Last week! Last week! of	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 End Men. 21 Artists.	MINSTRELS
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GEORGIA	"They are unsurpassed."—	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	*Graphic.* Matinée Wednesday.	MINSTRELS

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

RISTORI'S MEDEA,

THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE SHONINGER ORGANS.

The undersigned have obtained *the* General Agency *of this* well known *and* popular Organ. Prices low *for* cash. Monthly installments received. The trade supplied *on the most* liberal terms *at* factory prices. Agents Wanted *in every* county *in the* United States *and* Canada. Illustrated Catalogues mailed for 3 cent stamp. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New-York.

A. L. BATTERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO sell an elegant parlor grand rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; also one magnificent rosewood, four round corners, seven and one-third piano, finished with carved legs and richly carved case; both instruments are very rich tone and nearly new; have warrantees for five years, and will be sold at about half price to close a concern to realize cash. Apply at the FURNITURE STORAGE OFFICE, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., till Friday next.

ORGANIST.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, graduate of Leipsic and Paris, an organist, composer, and director of the first ability, wishes a suitable (Protestant) church engagement from May or June 1; the highest professional and social references as to character and previous experience. Address, for personal interview before Wednesday next, Post Office Box No. 420, New-York.

H. M. MERRILL, NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.) A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

THE CORNET.

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PALM SUNDAY.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAY.

EXERCISES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE—SERMON BY REV. DR. DIX AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Palm Sunday, the first day of Holy Week, was celebrated by the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches in honor of the triumphant entry of Jesus Christ into Jerusalem, when the Jews cut off branches from the trees and strewed them in the way through which He was to pass. As far back as the fourth century this custom was the practice in the East and in Italy, though precisely at what time the Church first began the custom of blessing the palms is uncertain. It was an early practice, which is now followed in some Catholic countries, to form a procession, which would march through the streets, a clergyman or layman in some instances being mounted on an ass to represent the Saviour, while in others the Eucharist or the Bible would be carried before the people. Many of the customs existing in England prior to the Reformation were abolished or fell into disuse in the reign of Edward VI. There still exists, however, at Caistor, Lincolnshire, a curious custom. A man representing the owner of the Broughton estate goes into the porch of the Caistor Church during the reading of the first lesson and cracks a "whip" three times and then takes a seat in the church. During the second lesson he approaches the minister holding the whip upright, to which he has attached a purse containing thirty pieces of silver. Kneeling before the minister he waves the whip three times around his head and remains in a kneeling posture until the close of the lesson, when the purse is removed by the curate and he retires. The origin of the custom is unknown, but it is supposed to be an eccentricity on the part of the owner of the Broughton estate, and as the purse of silver is acceptable as a charitable offering the seeming irreverence of the action is considered excusable.

In this City the blessing and distribution of the palms is the principal feature of the Catholic service on this day. The services at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday were not marked by their usual impressiveness. Cardinal McCloskey was absent, and high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kane, assisted by Rev. Father Carroll. The "Asperges" was first sung by the choir, during which the officiating priest sprinkled the altar and the people. The choir then sang the anthem, "Hosannah to the Son of David," which was followed by the reading of the first lesson and subsequent chant of the "Vere Dignum." The palms, or their substitutes—spruce branches—were next placed in large baskets on the altar, after which the celebrant sprinkled them and fumed them with incense. The acolytes in the sanctuary next filed, two by two, to the foot of the altar, and each kneeling received a sprig of palm, at the same time bestowing a kiss on the branch and on the hand of the donor. The ushers then distributed the remaining branches in sprigs to the congregation in their pews. During the distribution the antiphon "Pueri Hebræorum" was sung. Owing to the crowded state of the church the customary procession which succeeds the blessing of the palms was confined to the sanctuary. After the "Gloria laus et honor Tibi" had been sung, the mass was celebrated. While the Gospel for the day was being read by the officiating priest, Rev. Father Carroll read the interpretation in English from the pulpit. The Gospel comprised chapters 26 and 27 of St. Matthew, relating to the passion of Christ. The music of the mass was Prince Poniatowski's "Messe Solennelle," in F major, and was rendered under the direction of Prof. Gustavus Schmitz, organist; Mme. Bredelli, soprano; Mme. Ellenrich, alto; Herr Bersin, tenor; Herr Urchs, basso, assisted by a large chorus. At the offertory Wiegano's "O! Salutaris," arranged for a male duet, was rendered by Herr Bersin and Herr Urchs. At the close of the mass Rev. Vicar General Quinn stated that the collections yesterday and on Easter Sunday would be devoted to the Orphan Asylum. There were, he said, 1,400 orphans dependant upon the contributions of that parish for support. Owing to the extreme length of the services, the customary sermon was omitted.

REV. DR. DIX AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The services yesterday at Trinity Church were unusually solemn and impressive. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. He took his text from the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Matthew and thirty-sixth verse: "Sit ye here while I go and pray yonder." He described the solemnity of the scene in the Garden of Gethsemane when these words were spoken by Christ to his disciples in the stillness of the night while darkness was on the earth, and still greater darkness upon the hearts of men. Into that garden the disciples had come; led by their Master, and, filled with the dark forebodings of what was coming upon them, they heard the Master's request. It was common to men to have presentiments, though why it was we could not tell. Some had foretold the hour of their death, others had mysteriously made known the death of their friends who were at a distance from them. And this little band of men who followed Christ into the garden trembled in the apprehension of what was to come upon them, and under the perplexing circumstances in which they were placed they fell into an uneasy slumber. After describing the agony of the Son of God in that hour of trial, which no tongue or pen could adequately depict, he said that all this had been borne for mankind. He would call the attention of his hearers to the request of Christ to watch and pray. The Church was about to commemorate once more the death of the Saviour of the world, and they should endeavor to unite in mind and heart with that blessed intention she had in view. They should keep the coming week in a manner that would show men whose followers they were. It was hard to understand those Christian who call themselves by so holy a name, and yet would not devote even these few days to the service of God. The words of the text were as applicable to us as they were to the disciples. Christ had ascended into heaven, it was true, but He had gone there to make intercession for us. He ascended from this earth to begin another branch of His priestly work, the offering of a long and perfect prayer for His church, which was left on earth to watch through the long vigil of faith and tribulation. We were in this outside world just as the disciples were in the garden, surrounded by darkness, seeing very little clearly and ever exposed to our foes. But we had not their excuse to offer for any neglect of duty, because we know the power of His resurrection. We need have no fears for our Master. But, like the disciples, we were possessed of undisciplined hearts, and too often yielded to our infirmities. He concluded by exhorting them to spend the present week in a manner becoming them as Christians, knowing that they were commemorating the greatest event since the beginning of creation. They should abstain from all amusements and pleasures, however innocent or lawful, until another time.

MR. VARLEY AT THE HIPPODROME.

The fourth and last of the series of meetings at the Hippodrome, under the auspices of the Evangelical Committee, was held last evening, the attendance, in point of numbers and respectability, being quite equal to that of any of the preceding meetings. There were the same number of ushers, the usual distribution of hymns, the Seventh Regiment Quartette to lead the singing, and Mr. Peck to act as precentor to guide it. On Mr. Varley's arrival he knelt in silent prayer, and at its conclusion read the first hymn, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," which was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," the audience rising and singing this old hymn with tremendous power. Mr. Varley then offered a prayer, in which he implored that the bond of union between Great Britain and the United States might be strengthened by a deep religious awakening of the people in both countries. The hymn, "What means this eager, anxious throng," was sung to the tune, "Sweet hour of prayer." Mr. Varley took his text from the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, "And at midnight there was a great cry made; behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him." At the conclusion of the sermon he spoke of the kindness of his reception in this City, and said that he would not be able probably to remain here more than a few weeks longer. This would likely be the last meeting at the Hippodrome, as it was thought better that hereafter the meetings shall be held in places not so vast in extent, in order that the speaker might be brought into closer and more intimate communion with his hearers. A hearty vote of thanks was, on motion of Mr. Varley, tendered to Mr. Barnum for the free use of the Hippodrome; to Mr. Hurd, Mr. Barnum's manager, for his hearty co-operation with the Evangelical Committee, and to the Police for their kindly aid.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN B. DICKINSON.

The funeral services of the Methodist Episcopal Church were yesterday afternoon performed over the remains of the late John B. Dickinson, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The ceremony was witnessed by a congregation of relatives, friends, and business associates that crowded the building in every part. Exceptionally rich and costly floral offerings decorated the altar and chancel. The services were begun with the singing of the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee." As the last notes were dying away, the casket containing the remains was borne up the left central aisle, preceded by Rev. Dr. Chapman, Rev. Dr. Foss, and Rev. Dr. Poisall, and placed on trestles in front of the chancel, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: A. V. Stout, Daniel Drew, Edwin Mead, E. B. Sutton, John Elliott, Samuel R. Spellman, Francis Skiddee, Hiram Forrester, Ovington Lunt, Joseph Seligman, Dr. Stirling, and John Falconer. The casket, which was of rosewood, was ornamented with silver knobs and encircled with bars of silver, and bore, engraved upon a solid silver plate, the inscription, "John B. Dickinson, born June 29, 1814, died March 17, 1875." The hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my soul, let me to Thy bosom fly," was then sung by the whole congregation, and was followed by addresses by Rev. Dr. Poisall, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Foss, and an eloquent eulogy on the past life and character of the deceased, delivered by Rev. Dr. Chapman. After a short prayer, the body was borne to its last resting-place.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE ABROGATION OF THE SARATOGA COMPACT—MEETING OF THE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION AT CINCINNATI—THE PORT JERVIS DISASTER—TICKET SCALPING—DULLNESS OF TRADE.

The most notable event that has occurred in the strife among the railway companies since the action of Mr. Garaett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in reducing the rates of West-bound freights, was the formal abrogation of the Saratoga compact by the trunk lines, which took place on Wednesday last. Nothing of any local importance has occurred since, although many rumors have prevailed that a general reduction of passenger rates would soon follow. That this will occur seems to be the general opinion, although it is denied by many of the officers and agents of the roads. This idea is further confirmed by the absence of representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio and Mississippi Railroads from the meeting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association which was commenced in Cincinnati on the 19th inst. It was hoped by the association that delegates from all the warring roads would be present on that occasion with instructions to make overtures for peace, or at least to make a compromise. All such hopes were abandoned, however, and the agents began to fix the rates independently. Considerable jangling is said to prevail among them, and their work progresses slowly, and it is supposed that nothing definite will be reached before the middle of the present week.

The destruction of the Erie Railway bridge at Port Jervis during the recent flood is a serious check not only to the business of that road, but to the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hudson Canal Company, as fourteen trains a day were running from Hawley and Honesdale previous to the flood. The ferry at the site of the bridge is expected to be ready to-day, but it is thought that the temporary bridge will not be completed until the end of the week; until then the local freight and coal business must remain at a standstill on the Erie, their through passenger and freight trains for the West passing in the meantime over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, via Binghamton.

The defeat of the bill known as the New-York and Long Branch Railroad bill in the New-Jersey Legislature on Thursday, resulted in a complete triumph for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which will now be enabled, it is said, to secure a direct communication with New-York. The point at issue was the construction of a little road between Farmingdale and Long Branch, known as the New-Egypt Railroad extension. By means of this road the Baltimore and Ohio will have an outlet from Philadelphia to New-York, independent of the Pennsylvania Central, over the New-York and Long Branch Road to Long Branch, thence over the New-Egypt extension to Farmingdale, and thence over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, which is in running order, to Philadelphia.

Owing to the firm attitude maintained by the Saratoga lines there has been little or no business done by ticket "scalpers" in this City. They are busily engaged in other places on the line of Western travel, however, and in some cases manage to make it highly remunerative. As all railroad companies sell through tickets at a proportionately less rate than they do local ones, it is by taking advantage of the difference in price between the two classes of tickets that the "scalper" makes his profits. The way this is done in Baltimore at present is by an ingenious combination, which may be explained as follows: The regular fare to Wheeling is $10, which is also the cut rate to Chicago. Any one wishing to go to Wheeling can procure from a scalper in Baltimore a Chicago ticket for $11 and an order for $6 to be paid by a correspondent of the scalper when the passenger arrives in Wheeling. This reduces the fare to Wheeling to $5. The scalper's correspondent at Wheeling having paid $6 for the unused portion of the through Chicago ticket, can readily dispose of it at a profit, as the local fare from Wheeling to the latter city is $10. The passenger saves $5, the Baltimore scalper makes $1, the Wheeler scalper makes what he can, and the only loser is the Baltimore and Ohio. There are numerous other ways in which the railroads can be scalped. For instance, the Baltimore scalper, who is in correspondence with numbers of regular traveling salesmen, will instruct one of these at New-York, who proposes to make a trip from this City to Washington, to buy a through ticket from New-York to Cleveland, instead of one to Baltimore. On the arrival of the traveling salesman in the latter city he disposes of the remainder of his ticket to the scalper, who in turn sells it at a profit for a dollar or two less than the regular rate from Baltimore to Cleveland. In Baltimore, the war between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Companies is still being waged vigorously. The speculators seem to have abandoned the ticket market, and the Baltimore and Ohio officials claim to be selling now in the neighborhood of 100 Western tickets every day. It very seldom occurred before the railroad war, that the daily sales aggregated over twenty or twenty-five. The Pennsylvania officials are also, they assert, doing a very good business in tickets, and claim that their Western trains, both ways, are always well filled with passengers. Under this condition of affairs they are all in the best of spirits and good humor.

In this City the agents of the different railroad companies and freight lines have complained of a general dullness in trade and the few arrivals of passengers from the West. This they attribute to the backward season, and to the cold weather and frequent storms. They do not think there will be any marked change in the rates of freight charged, notwithstanding the present difference between the schedules of the trunk lines and those of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio Companies, both of which latter ship by the Old Dominion Line of steamers.

GAMBLING-HOUSES CLOSED.

TWO PLACES BROKEN UP—EXCUSES MADE TO THE COURT.

There was a gambling den in the basement of the north-west corner of Bowery and Broome street, which has probably been a greater injury to the morals of young men who frequent the Bowery than any other of the objectionable resorts on that great east-side thoroughfare. This place was formerly a notorious concert-saloon, but has for some time past been used for gambling purposes, a variety of games being played, faro taking the lead. On Saturday night, Joseph King, of No. 188 Allen street, who had been decoyed into the place, and fleeced out of some $3, made a complaint at the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and a raid was made on the saloon the same night, resulting in the capture of Charles Roberts, the dealer, seven participants in the game, a cue-box, card and check boxes, lay-out, &c. The prisoners were all arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, when Roberts was committed, and the others discharged with severe reprimands.

On the same night Detectives Barlow and Titus, with a force of Police, made a descent on a notorious gambling saloon, No. 231 Grand street, and arrested Michael Howlett, the proprietor; Daniel Duffy, the dealer; James Hooper the "capper" and door-keeper, and seventeen others, who were present. The prisoners were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Kilbreth. Howlett was held in $2,000 bail to answer, and Duffy and Hooper were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses. The seventeen other persons were called upon to explain their presence at the saloon, and gave all kinds of excuses. Some had "appointments there to meet friends," while others went there to "read the papers." One went there to read the *Herald*, another to read the *World*, and so on, and finally one bullet-headed fellow had the effrontery to say that he went there to read the *Christian Union*, his face retaining an immovable expression of seriousness when he made this statement, and not relaxing an iota when his answer had convulsed the court and all present with laughter. The seventeen were discharged, with a warning.

AN INQUIRING MIND.

On Saturday night the tea warehouse of Henry W. Meade & Brother, No. 104 Water street, was broken into by two burglars, one of whom escaped with a chest of tea, of the value of about $25. The janitor of the building caught the other, and held him until a policeman came, when he was arrested. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, and gave his name as Henry Muller, and said that he was examining the premises merely from curiosity. Justice Kilbreth said that he liked to encourage an inquiring mind, and sent Muller, under the escort of a policeman, to examine the interior portions of the curious architectural arrangements of the Tombs.

THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The cars on the Third Avenue Railroad were all running yesterday on time. The officers of the road believe that there will be no more trouble from strikes. About twenty-five new drivers have been employed in place of that number of the old employes who had been given until Saturday morning to go to work at the reduction of thirty cents per day on the former rate of wages. The strikers were to have held a meeting at 10 A. M. on Saturday, but they did not meet. The force of Police stationed at the depot since the strike began was removed yesterday, their services not being deemed necessary, as everything in the neighborhood was quiet. One feature of this strike, peculiar to most all others, was that the men who were among the first to take part in the movement were among the first to return to work.

BASE BALL.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—THE COMING SEASON TO BE UNUSUALLY ACTIVE—ITS SUCCESS DOUBTFUL—FIFTY CENTS ADMISSION FEE TOO HIGH—THE AMENDED RULES—LIST OF THE CLUBS ENTERED FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—THE AMATEURS.

There are now in the United States about fifteen hundred thoroughly organized base-ball clubs, having an aggregate membership of over 25,000. These are divided into two distinct classes—professional and amateur. They are each governed by a National Association, holding its annual meeting in March of each year, for the purpose of amending and revising the playing rules. Out of the total of 1,500 clubs there are not more than fifteen that can be strictly classed as professionals, the remainder being amateurs and what is called co-operative professionals. Notwithstanding this great disparity in numbers, and strength, the professionals, in the greater number of cases, make the rules which govern the game for both classes. At the last meeting of the Professional Association, held in Philadelphia, March 1, there were present delegates representing thirteen clubs, including those of New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Keokuk, New-Haven, Hartford, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Washington. This was, without exception, the largest meeting of professional base-ball players ever held in this country. From this it will be seen that the coming season promises to be an unusually active one with that class of players. That it will be successful, however, is open to doubt, judging from the calibre of some of the clubs entered for the championship. In the first place a majority of this class have but very little capital with which to secure first-class players, and the consequence is that they will be so greatly over-matched by the stock organizations as to make their games with them utterly devoid of interest or attraction. Again, the admission fee of fifty cents is more than a great many persons are likely to pay to see such games, when contests between amateur clubs will afford more genuine sport and may be witnessed without any charge whatever. The interest which business men, who constitute a great portion of the patrons of base-ball, have of late evinced in cricket, will also help to decrease the attendance at professional games during the coming season. Taken altogether, the season of 1875 will not be successful from a pecuniary point of view. Of the thirteen entries for the championship it is safe to say that a clear majority will be no stronger in any respect than some of the first-class amateur and college clubs which will take part in next season's play. As such, they will take no important part in the decision of the championship question, leaving it to be decided by the first-class clubs. The first-class clubs include the Boston Red Stockings, the Mutuals, of this City; Athletics, of Philadelphia; Hartfords, of Hartford; White Stockings, of Chicago, and the new St. Louis club. The first of these, the Red Stockings, the present champions, will have the advantage of a strong and perfectly-disciplined nine, who, with one or two exceptions, have been playing in the same club for the past three years. Next to them come the Mutuals, of this City, who made such a determined effort for the championship last season. They will present a better set of players, and will be stronger in every respect than ever before. The Athletics, of Philadelphia, will be represented by a model team, with which they propose to carry off the championship in spite of all opposition. Next in order comes the reorganized Hartford Club, of Hartford, Conn. This club will be stronger in some respects than the Boston Club, but as yet its players lack that perfect discipline which has made the Red Stockings famous. The Chicago "Giants"—one of the best paid but most uncertain set of players in existence—have engaged a few new players to guard the positions which were their weak points last season. The Philadelphias come next, closely followed by the Atlantics, Washingtons, New-Havens, and Westerns, of Keokuk.

The new St. Louis Club, judging from the players engaged by the managers and the amount of capital invested, is going to make a good fight for the supremacy with its rival, the White Stockings, of Chicago. The St. Louis Club was not organized for the purpose of contending for the pennant so much as for becoming a permanent and formidable rival of the Chicago Club. Its players will have the advantage of constant practice with a strong nine (the St. Louis Red Stockings) and a perfect course of gymnastic exercises under the supervision of trainers. The rules of last season, with two important clauses added, viz., the calling of balls in the order of every third unfair one delivered, and the removal of the striker's position back into the foul ball ground will govern all championship games this season. The effect of these amendments will be to give more latitude to the pitcher in delivering the ball, and to do away with the "fair-foul" style of hitting which has caused so much trouble to umpires in the past. The rule governing the delivery of the ball will not allow it to be delivered from any position above the hip, or at the side of the body. To comply with this rule pitchers will have to deliver the ball with the arm swinging close to the body. None of the professional pitchers will be affected by this rule, which will, however, cause the ruling out, as unfair, the delivery of a great many amateurs. The following is a list of the clubs, with their players and positions:

Athletic.—Clapp, c.; McBride, p.; Anson, 1st b.; Fisler, 2d b.; Sutton, 3d b.; Force, s. s.; Hall, l. f.; Eggler, c. f.; Richmond, r. f.

Atlantic.—Barlow, c.; Roseman, p.; Crane, 1st b.; Patterson, 2d b.; Nichols, 3d b.; Hessler, s. s.; Pabor, l. f.; Clack, c. f.; Boyd, r. f.

Boston.—White, c.; Spalding, p.; O'Rourke, 1st b.; Barnes, 2d b.; Schaffer, 3d b.; G. Wright, s. s.; Leonard, l. f.; H. Wright, c. f.; McVey, r. f.

Chicago.—Hastings, c.; Zettlein, p.; Glenn, 1st b.; Peters, 2d b.; Warren, 3d b.; Keerl, s. s.; Hines, l. f.; Higham, c. f.; Devlin, r. f.

Centennial.—Craver, c.; Bechtel, p.; Abadu, 1st b.; Sweasy, 2d b.; McGinley, 3d b.; Holdsworth, s. s.; Sommerville, l. f.; Timmons, c. f.; Mason, r. f.

Hartford.—Allison, c.; Bond, p.; Mills, 1st b.; Burdock, 2d b.; Ferguson, 3d b.; Carey, s. s.; Yorke, l. f.; Remsen, c. f.; Cummings, r. f.

Mutual.—Hicks, c.; Mathews, p.; Start, 1st b.; Nelson, 2d b.; Hatfield, 3d b.; Gerhardt, s. s.; Gedney, l. f.; McGee, c. f.; Booth, r. f.

New-Haven.—Radcliffe, c.; Nichols, p.; Gould, 1st b.; Geer, 2d b.; Doesher, 3d b.; Jackson, s. s.; Ryan, l. f.; Tipper, c. f.; Luff, r. f.

Philadelphia.—Snyder, c.; Fisher, p.; Malone, 1st b.; McGeary, 2d b.; Myerle, 3d b.; Fulmer, s. s.; McMullin, l. f.; Schaffer, c. f.; Addy, r. f.

Red Stockings.—Seward, c.; McCall, p.; Dillon, 1st b.; Mullhall, 2d b.; McSorley, 3d b.; Redmond, s. s.; A. Blong, l. f.; T. Blong, c. f.; Morgan, r. f.

St. Louis.—Miller, c.; Bradley, p.; Dehlman, 1st b.; Bathis, 2d b.; Fleet, 3d b.; Pearce, s. s.; Cuthbert, l. f.; Pike, c. f.; Chapman, r. f.

Western.—Barnie, c.; Golden, p.; Simmons, 1st b.; J. Miller, 2d b.; Goldsmith, 3d b.; Quinn, s. s.; Baker, l. f.; Allen, c. f.; Pratt, r. f.

Washington.—Bancker, c.; Stearns, p.; Terry, 1st b.; Ressler, 2d b.; Daly, 3d b.; Say, s. s.; A. Allison, l. f.; Parks, c. f.; Holly, r. f.

The leading amateur clubs of this City and Brooklyn have not as yet made any preparations for the coming season. At the last meeting of their association, held in Boston on March 10, to avoid any delay in getting out their rule-book, the professional code was adopted, and a committee appointed to confer with the professionals at their next meeting. The association then adjourned without doing any other business of importance. New-York clubs, which, for want of a ground in this City, play on the Prospect Park grounds, will not be allowed to use them to any extent next Summer, as the Commissioners have determined to give Brooklyn clubs the preference in all cases.

REMOVAL OF JEWISH CEMETERIES.

A meeting of about twenty members of the Congregation Anchi Chesed was held yesterday, morning at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, to protest against the threatened disinterment of the bodies in the cemeteries in Forty-fifth street near Sixth avenue, and Eighty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. Last week the Congregation of Beth-El issued a notice that the Trustees had obtained a permit from the Board of Health for the removal of the bodies to the Union Field Cemetery. The members of the Congregation Anchi Chesed are opposed to the measure on the ground that it is contrary to their faith to disturb the bones of the dead, and complain that the only motive of the Congregation Beth-El is to dispose of the land to the highest bidder. The claim of the Congregation Beth-El to the ground is founded in its consolidation with the Anchi Chesed two years ago, when a magnificent temple, costing $250,000, was built for the joint membership. It is now sought to pay off a heavy debt on this structure by the proceeds of the sale of the graveyards. This will be contested by the old members of the Congregation Anchi Chesed, who claim that the deeds for the lots stand in their names, and that the other society have no right whatever to them. The grounds are valued at from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. The meeting yesterday was presided over by Mr. Heiman, who stated its object and spoke in indignant terms of the proposed desecration of the graves of their relatives and friends. After remarks of a like tenor by others, a committee of three was appointed to engage counsel and take other steps to frustrate the plans of the Congregation Beth-El. The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday evening, to meet at No. 98 Avenue C.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Maine, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Chevalier E. De Stuers, of Holland, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Capt. John Mirehouse, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, is at the New-York Hotel.

James H. Baker, Surveyor General of Minnesota, and State Engineer Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Anshe-Bikur-Cholim Society gave a Purim ball at Irving Hall last night.

The Mozart Verein, a thriving German choral society, gave a musical and dramatic entertainment at the Turn Hall last night.

The Beer Schewa Benevolent Society celebrated Purim by a masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

Gen. B. F. Butler arrived in this city late on Saturday night, and was visited yesterday by Gen. Pryor, Mr. Frank Moulton, and Mr. Fullerton.

At the Cooper Institute to-night Gen. M. T. McMahon will deliver the fourth lecture of the free course for the members of the Catholic Union. He has chosen as his subject, "International Arbitration, the Old and the New.

This evening Hon. Carl Schurz will deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall in aid of the charity fund of James C. Rice Post, No. 29, Department of New-York, G. A. R. The subject of the lecture will be "Educational Problems."

The Clan na Gael Society has accepted the duty of making arrangements for the funeral procession of John Mitchel, to take place on Sunday next. It is understood that the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and all the other Irish military organizations of this City, will appear in line.

James Robinson, residing at No. 97 Harrison street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the store of Patrick Reilly, at No. 49 Carroll street, on the night of the 12th inst., and stealing goods valued at $70. His accomplices, Allen and Carmichael, were arrested the day after the burglary.

The Executive Committee of the German Citizens' and Reform organizations held a meeting at No. 200 Third avenue yesterday, and organized for the ensuing year. The committee is composed of two members from each Assembly district organization. Justice Otterbourg was chosen as Chairman of the committee.

Yesterday morning James and Michael Cantwell, brothers, residing at No. 238 East Fifty-fourth street, had a quarrel, during which James stabbed Michael in the thigh and cut him in other parts of the body. The wounded man, on being brought to the Yorkville Police Court, refused to prefer a charge, and James was discharged.

The annual Purim reception of the lady managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, was held last evening at No. 822 Lexington avenue, Mr. F. J. Joachimsen presiding. The attendance was very large, and over 200 contributors signed their names in the "Silver Book of Life." The annual report shows that the receipts, comprising subscriptions, donations, theatrical benefits, &c., amounted to $17 455 08, while the expenditures reached $13,345 96, leaving a balance in hand of $4,109 12, and the total value of assets from all sources is 18,361 39. The reception will be continued to-day, commencing at 11 A. M. and closing at 7 P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. J. K. Hackett made an unsuccessful début in the character of *Lady Macbeth* in Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre Saturday night.

On complaint of Lowell Palmer, No. 36 Burling slip, New-York, Patrick Mudham, of No. 56 Grand street, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh for collecting and appropriating $38, the property of the complainant.

William Wagner, residing at No. 306 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detective Shue, on the complaint of Christian Kerchmann, for breaking into his house, on the Fresh Pond road, Queens County, and stealing $50 worth of silver ware.

The Board of Sessions of Mr. Talmage's church will meet this evening to consider the advisability of the Pastor accepting the invitation of Mr. Moody to go to London to assist in the religious revivals there. It is believed they will recommend Mr. Talmage to decline the invitation.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark Relief Store was closed for the season on Saturday.

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Grace Church, in the Second Ward of Elizabeth.

The ladies of the South Street Presbyterian Church in Morristown netted $225 from their late fair.

Ice gorges have formed in the Pequannock River near Newfoundland, and damage to bridges and property is feared.

The grocery store of U. V. Munson & Co., North Main street, Paterson, was robbed of goods valued at $75 Friday night.

The trial of Postmaster Henry C. Stratton, of Moorestown, charged with having embezzled money letters from his Post Office, was called in the United States Court at Trenton last week, but on account of the absence of the State's main witness was postponed till April 20.

The trial of Officers Duncan and Lott, of the Jersey City Police force, charged with having three months ago killed a young man who had been arrested by them and who was attempting to escape, will be begun this morning in the Hudson County Sessions, before Judge Hoffman.

Bishop Cummins officiated in the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, on Montgomery street, Jersey City, last evening. The attendance was very large, and among those present were Gov. Bedle and Mayor Traphagen. The Bishop spoke for an hour in explanation of the tenets of the church of which he is the founder.

Julius Meyer, a line man in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, in consequence of injuries received on the railroad. He lived in New-Brunswick, and at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, as he was about to board a train at the Market street depot, he lost his footing and fell beneath the wheels. One of his legs was cut off, and he received severe internal injuries.

While the ferry-boat Jay Gould, of the Pavonia line, was making her 4:30 trip from New-York to Jersey City yesterday afternoon, a young girl, passenger on the boat, walked from the cabin to the prow and deliberately threw herself into the water. She seemed to be about sixteen years of age, and was poorly but neatly clad. The boat was stopped and an effort made to recover the body. It was not successful, however, and up to a late hour last evening no trace of her remains had been found. Her name is not known.

Bishop Scarborough, the first Bishop of the Southern Diocese of New-Jersey, performed Episcopal services yesterday in three of the churches in Elizabeth. He is the guest during his stay in Elizabeth of ex-Chancellor Williamson.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS DISCUSSION.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY AND LAITY FAVOR THE MOVEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES—REV. FATHER PRESTON STATES HIS VIEWS—OTHER EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION.

The movement of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic parochial schools, to obtain for them "admission to the benefits of the common school system," while it meets with some objection on the part of many of the laity, is apparently favored by the majority of both clergy and laity. The support of their schools draws heavily on their purses, and contributions are not readily obtained in hard times like these. Persons grumble at not having their share of the fund to which they contribute in their taxes, and regard their present condition like that of the man who is compelled to pay for two schools—one for his own children, the other for strangers' children. The great anxiety of all who have been spoken to on this subject seems to be to have it understood that their chief desire is to bring about a "reconciliation," as they term it, between the Trustees of the parochial schools and the Board of Education, which may endure forever and be equitable to all tax-payers. None of them are willing to state what they know about the concessions that their side would be likely to make to secure the objects of their movement. Neither do they feel disposed to offer any explanation of these objects until after the conference. Most of the priests called on were unwilling to say much anent the matter.

From what could be gleaned, however, it seems that the sole basis likely to afford satisfaction to the Trustees is that which was outlined by Father Preston, of St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth street. He said that he considered the conference and the proposed action of the Roman Catholic Trustees as entering the wedge beneath the difficulty, which may be removed easily if the conference is what he hopes it may be. His views on the public educational system are too well known through his lectures and sermons to need repetition here. What he did say *de novo* was that in his judgment the parochial schools might easily be brought under the public school system as indicated in the memorial—"admitted to the benefits," &c.—in some such manner as the Poughkeepsie parochial school. By the arrangement in this instance the clergyman of the parish leased for one year to the Board of Education the school-house for the sum of $1, with the proviso that the lease might be canceled after two months' notice if required. By this means the parochial school-house was used as a public school, the teachers of which were nominated by the priest, and appointed after the approval of the Board of Education, which paid them their salaries and found fuel for the building. In this brief outline Father Preston indicated something of the plan that would be acceptable to the Trustees of the New-York parochial schools. Its adoption, he contended, would be beneficial to the New-York board, which is bound to provide for the education of the Roman Catholic children as well as for others. In this way, he observed, the proportion of the school fund which of right belongs to the Roman Catholics would be more economically expended than might be supposed. For if the priests have the nominating of the teachers, they will name only those who are willing to work for the glory of God, so that he does not believe the expense of teaching the children would exceed $10 per capita. He did not, however, advance this theory as that sought to be adopted by the present movement. He merely offered it as an illustration of what might be done in his judgment advantageously. Personally he felt that the Roman Catholics were only seeking what was granted to their brethren by Russia, England, and other countries with less pretension to freedom than the United States. If the compromise were not effected by the approaching conference, he thought it not at all unlikely that the Roman Catholics would organize so as to decide the question in their favor at the polls. He felt certain that they were sufficiently numerous to make either political party feel the necessity of giving them their rights in the matter. Speaking of religious education in the schools should they come under the Board of Education, he remarked that, during the hours set apart for study by the public system, he did not suppose the Catechism or other religious text book would be used; but he allowed it to be inferred that outside of the academic hours a time would be set apart for the denominational training of the pupils. He unreservedly denounced non-sectarian schools as Godless or infidel, of the very worst character, and calculated to injure rather than improve public morals. Touching the conference, he had nothing to say, knowing that the interests of the Roman Catholics would be competently guarded. He expected much good to result from it.

Rev. William Everett, Pastor of the Church of Nativity, in Second avenue, said that he was very glad to see that the Vicar General and other gentlemen had drawn up this memorial and had sent it to the Board of Education, and he had no doubt the "common ground of action that will be mutually agreeable and beneficial," will readily be found, and that the high character of the gentlemen who are to confer will insure a result completely satisfactory both to the Catholics and all other citizens. He further added that the importance and desirability of a scheme of uniform public instruction for the young are so evident that the great advantage to accrue from its adoption are understood by everybody. Some of these are, the removal of that partisan feeling which has occasioned angry discussion; also that Catholics have heretofore felt it a heavy burden to provide special schools for securing to their children advantages in the character of the instruction which, by attending the public schools they would not obtain. With regard to any plan that may exist in the minds of the memorialists Father Everett could say nothing.

[Advertisement.]

A GRAND REVIVAL.—Business is moving, and KNOX's splendid Spring style of gentlemen's hats is in active and enthusiastic demand at No. 212 Broadway, and in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at No. 212 Broadway.

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Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

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For Wedding Presents.

An entirely new stock of the Embossed or *Repoussé* ware, now so much in demand, in both useful and ornamental articles.

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Six Tuscarora..........$12
Six Wamsutta..........14
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WHITE STAR LINE, (ADRIATIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3,)
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SCALES, (UNITED STATES STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY.
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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
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CUTLERY.
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REMOVED TO
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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—Dr. J. Von Scherff, G. Strassburg, Miss Alice Mallbridge, Miss Mary Bronson, Isaac Kevan, Alfred Von Forkenbeck and wife, Joseph Lischka, Joachim Stein, Katherine Kessler, Gustav Steckelmann, W. Trelensen, Anna Lane, F. A. Niermann, A. Von Mierla and wife, Peter Weise, Heinrich Bland and son, Peter Kessler, Nicholas Schleyer, W. Brachmann, A. Albenberg, Andrew Schott and daughter, Louise Meirboth and child, August Diestelhorst, A. Von Heymann, Edgar Fernandez, Joseph Ferguson, Joseph Lejeune, Louis Henrion, Eugene Louis, Florie Caguirel.

In the steam-ship Canada, from London.—George King, W. W. Whelkey, R. W. Stublefield, J. W. Stublefield, E. Dillon, D. Martinez, M. Studzinski, Mrs. F. G. Le Geyt and child, Mrs. E. E. Chivers, Mrs. A. Stacey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:01 | Sun sets.....6:14 | Moon sets..7:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:49 | Gov. Island..8:33 | Hell Gate..10:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 21.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London Feb. 27, and Havre March 3, with mdse. and 92 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. March 13, lat. 43, lon. 49, passed a large quantity of field ice, extending 30 miles; March 6, lat. 49 38, lon. 17 48, passed a schr.-rigged steamer bound E. showing signal letters M. N. G. W.; 9th, lat. 47 09, lon. 34 13, passed a Red Star steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 43 20, lon. 47, passed a National steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 23, lon. 61 40, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen March 6, and Southampton 9th, with 35 cabin and 343 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had clear weather and variable but mostly westerly winds, with moderate sea till March 14, when a strong westerly gale set in lasting 24 hours; March 16, lat. 43 43, lon. 48 45, passed an iceberg and large fields of ice, extending about 22 miles; 17th, lat. 43 09, lon. 50 49, passed several icebergs.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans March 13 and South-west Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah March 17, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Charleston March 16, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Henry, (Ger.,) Minssen, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong S. W. and N. W. gales the latter part of the passage.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London Dec. 31 and Land's End Jan. 18, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Lea, (Aust.,) Schmerchmich, Liverpool Jan. 8, and Waterford 21st, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Figlia Accame, (Ital.,) Piouella, Waterford 44 ds, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Mary B. Gardner, (Br.,) Shaw, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Bayles, Cedar Keys 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Thebaud Bros.

Schr Earl H. Potter, Rogers, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to E. G. Brown & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Sch. Game Cock, Finley, Millstone Point.

Schr. Louisa Ames, Hall, Newport.

Schr. Woodsocket, Mowe, Gloucester, with fish to market.

Schr. J. Munroe Shay, Bridgeport.

Schr. Compeer, Leary, New-Haven, for Virginia

Schr. Volant, Snow, Wickford.

Schr. Henry Knight, Dow, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Newell, Shepard, Rockport, with lime to master.

Schr. Trent, Arnold, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, March 21.—The steamer Pommerania, from New-York March 11, for Hamburg, arrived here to-day.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—The sales of Printing Cloths during the past week were 35,500 pieces; no accumulation of spot goods; market closes firm for 64 by 64 at 6¼c. for Extra, 6⅛c. for Standard, and 6c. for April, May, and June delivery.

THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The outgoing European steamers carried a large mail Saturday, which was distributed as follows: The Republic, 23,690 letters and 55 bags of newspapers; Herman, 21,000 letters and 21 bags of newspapers; Acapulco, 3,200 letters and 13 bags of newspapers; Ville de Paris, 4,640 letters and 5 bags of newspapers; total, 52,530 letters and 94 bags of newspapers.